

# Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



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# IMEMR Current Contents

## Rationale

The Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR) has sustained its indexing policy, which has made it a vital current awareness information tool, for technical staff of the Regional Office, health care staff and medical professionals who are able now to access health literature published in the Region as soon as it is published. A document delivery service to support the Index has also been activated which will enable any user to acquire a copy of any article listed in the Index.

The cumulative version of the Index Medicus is available now on the Internet as part of EMRO web site. A CD-ROM version of the same is also being provided upon request.

## Scope and Coverage

The **IMEMR Current Contents** is issued on a quarterly basis including articles added to Index Medicus for the Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR) Database<sup>1</sup>.

## Indexing Level

Each article has been indexed and assigned to a "Main Heading", plus added headings according to the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) list of the National Library of Medicine (NLM). Up to five added headings (including the respective country) have been allowed. Subheadings (or qualifiers) are used in indexing to qualify MeSH headings by pinpointing some specific aspects of the concept represented by the heading, e.g. "**LIVER-Drug Effects**" indicates that the article is not about the liver in general, but about the effect of drugs on the liver.

## Organization of the IMEMR

### The main body of the Index

The Index is organized in alphabetical order, according to the Main Subject Headings (MeSH). In most cases one main subject is assigned to each article. Under the main subject, entries are sorted by Subheading in alphabetical order also. Each entry includes the title of the article, author(s), journal title, year (date of publication), volume number, issue number, page numbers, number of references, subject descriptors and geographic descriptors. Abstracts have been added and are searchable on the database on the Internet. (as shown in Figure 1)

### Author Index

The IMEMR includes the author's index which also indicates the subjects covered by each author.

### Computer facilities

The Current Contents has been produced using the **UNESCO WINISIS** package. Countries or journals publishers interested in a subset of the database may be provided with data sets in WINISIS format upon request.

### Availability of photocopies

Photocopies of articles cited in IMEMR may be obtained from EMRO Library, upon request.

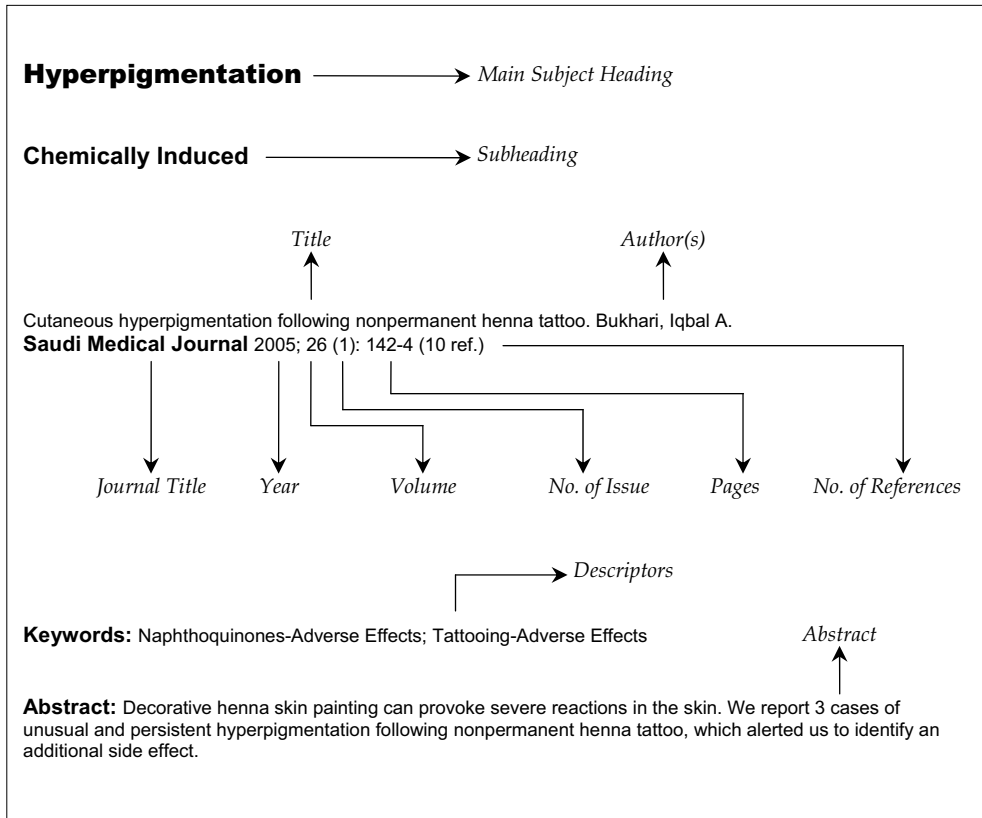
### Availability on the Internet

This issue, as well as all forthcoming issues, will appear in WHO/EMRO web site on the Internet, as part of the complete edition of the Index. Internet address is <http://www.emro.who.int/HIS/VHSL/lmemr.htm>

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<sup>1</sup> Including the countries of Afghanistan, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria Arab Republic, Tunisia, U.A.E., Yemen Arab Republic

**Figure (1) : Sample of entry for one record from the Index Medicus**



# **Subject Index**



## Accreditation

### standards

#### **Hospital accreditation policy in Lebanon. Its potential for quality improvement.**

El Jardali, Fadi

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American University of Beirut - Faculty of Health Sciences - Department of Health Management and Policy

*Lebanese Medical Journal* 2007; 55 (1): 39-45 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hospitals; Quality Control; Quality Assurance, Health Care

**Abstract:** Limited evidence exists on whether government owned- and -funded hospital accreditation system brings long-lasting impact in terms of continuous quality improvement to patient care. Literature shows that hospitals might adopt opportunistic behaviors solely with the aim of gaining accreditation particularly when governments link the quality improvement objective of accreditation with payment mechanisms. Literature also suggests that there is true value in creating an independent, not-for-profit national commission dedicated to improve quality of care. In 2002, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health with the assistance of an Australian consultant team developed and implemented a new hospital accreditation policy. Since its implementation, little information is known on whether this policy has the potential to bring long-lasting quality improvement to patient care. By synthesizing literature, and reviewing other countries' accreditation experiences, this paper will identify barriers and derive observations and lessons for health policy makers and hospital leaders in Lebanon to consider for their ongoing efforts to further improve the hospital accreditation policy and its implementation. Also, it will provide valuable lessons for other countries in the East Mediterranean region which have implemented accreditation process or are in the process of doing so.

## Acne Vulgaris

### drug therapy

#### **Evaluation of azithromycin in treatment of acne vulgaris compared to doxycycline.**

Ibrahim, S.; Shaddad, Sania A.I.; El Khalifa, O.S.; Abdel Marouf, H.M.

[E-mail: lsra-su@hotmail.com](mailto:lsra-su@hotmail.com)

Omdurman Islamic University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Biochemistry and Pharmacology

*Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences* 2007; 2 (1): 29-31/72 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Azithromycin-therapeutic uses; Doxycycline-therapeutic uses; Skin Diseases; Propionibacterium acnes

**Abstract:** Acne vulgaris is the most common dermatological disorder in adolescence. Treatment is essential to prevent physical and psychological scarring. Although many treatments for acne are available, effective management has become increasingly challenging with the emergence of antibiotic-resistant strains of Propionibacterium acnes. The aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of oral azithromycin in acne by comparing its effect with the most common therapy used for acne; doxycycline. An opened label r and omized comparative study was carried out in 40 patients of mild, moderate and Severe acne vulgaris divided into two groups, group [A] 20 patients received azithromycin capsules in a specified and scheduled dose regimen and group [B] 20 patients administered doxycycline tablets as a usual regimen of therapy. The results obtained from oral azithromycin therapy when compared with oral doxycycline showed that there was statistically no difference between the two drugs in response at end of 22 weeks. The overall efficacy measured in terms of reduction of the severity of condition was up to 83% with azithromycin compared to 50% with doxycycline. In assessment of adverse effects and dropped-out rates the higher dropped- out rate was found in doxycycline group. Also the patients' opinion as an outcome measure confirmed that most of patients felt much better with azithromycin. The conclusion from the present study is that oral azithromycin provides additionally effective and safe treatment option to the patients, and benefits may be further extended to those patients not responding to currently recommended antibiotic therapy.

## Addison Disease

### diagnosis

#### **Acute adrenocortical insufficiency [Addison's disease]: a case report and review of the literature.**

Idris, Saadeldin A.; Shalayel, Mohammed H.; Qurashi, Ahmed; Ali, Mohammed S.

[E-mail: saadeldinahmed@hotmail.com](mailto:saadeldinahmed@hotmail.com)

Elribat National University Hospital

*Sudan Medical Monitor* 2007; 2 (1): 39-41 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Review Literature; Adrenocorticotrophic Hormones; Hydrocortisone; Polyendocrinopathies, Autoimmune

**Abstract:** Acute adrenocortical insufficiency [Addisonian crisis] is an emergency caused by insufficient cortisol and can manifest as a defect anywhere in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. It may be misdiagnosed as acute renal dysfunction due to similar clinical manifestations and laboratory findings. The causes, clinical features and management of Addison's disease are discussed in this review.

## Adenoma, Sweat Gland

### diagnosis

#### Benign eccrine hidradenoma in the third trimester of pregnancy.

Al Alawi, Enas

Saad Specialist Hospital - Consultant General Surgeon

**JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society** 2007; 19 (1): 38-39 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sweat Gland Neoplasms-pathology; Pregnancy Complications, Neoplastic; Pregnancy Trimester, Third; Pregnancy; Thoracic Wall

**Abstract:** During pregnancy, elevated levels of estrogen and progesterone stimulate melanogenesis. High levels of circulating hormones also cause vascular changes and alter hair growth cycles. Common skin tumors in pregnant women include angiomas, Sebaceous hyperplasia dermoid cyst, Seborrheic Keratoses and pyogenic granuloma, which occurs primarily in the gingiva, and molluscum fibrosum gravidarum, or skin tags. Here we report a case of a patient diagnosed with a CCH on the lateral chest wall in the third trimester of pregnancy. Knowing the cytological features of primary skin adnexal neoplasms helps distinguish them from cutaneous metastases which can be aggravated during pregnancy. This case adds to the growing body of evidence that suggests that pregnancy may contribute to the development of eccrine sweat apparatus tumours.

## Adenomatous Polyps

### diagnosis

#### Isolated adenomatous polyposis of the appendix. Report of two cases.

Ben Slama, Sana; Lahmar, Ahlem; Gharbi, Lassaad; Ayadi, Aida; Goutallier, Carole; Khalfallah, Mohamed Tahar; Mzabi Regaya, Sabah

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 81-83 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Appendix-pathology; Adenomatous Polyposis Coli-diagnosis; Appendiceal Neoplasms-pathology; Adenoma

**Abstract:** Adenomas are rarely diagnosed in the appendix and may be isolated or may coexist with other neoplasms in the gastrointestinal tract. This emphasizes the need for postoperative colonoscopy when a polyp of the appendix is found. Moreover, the polyps are considered to be premalignant lesions. Report two new cases of adenomas of the appendix. We report the cases of 23-year-old and 22-year-old men, for whom appendectomy performed for acute appendicitis. In both cases, histologic studies revealed adenomas in moderate dysplasia colonoscopy did not reveal any polyps.

## Aging

### physiology

#### Aging: how can we make it successful?

Misha', Aly A.

E-mail:[info@islamic-hospital.org](mailto:info@islamic-hospital.org).

Islamic Hospital

**Jordan Medical Journal** 2006; 40 (4): 321-325 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mental Health; Exercise; Cell Aging

## Ambulatory Surgical Procedures

#### Post-operative symptoms at home in children following day case surgery.

Faponle, Aramide Folayemi; Usang, Usang Edet

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Obafemi Awolowo University - Department of Anaesthesia

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 185-196 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Care; Child; Postoperative Complications; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** This prospective questionnaire-based study examined the post-operative symptoms encountered by children who had day case surgery at a dedicated day case surgery unit. The study evaluated the postoperative symptoms at home. The parents also evaluated the instructions given in the hospital for care at home. All children aged 1 day - 14 years operated over a one year period were prospectively followed up following elective day case surgery. The incidence and duration of symptoms were evaluated using a structured questionnaire completed by the parents. Also, the instructions given in hospital for care at home were evaluated by the parents using another questionnaire. A total of 100 children were operated during the period. Pain [72%], emetic symptoms [16%] and difficulty with walking [7%] were the commonest symptoms occurring on the way home. There were no unplanned admissions.

Two thirds of the parents did not know enough of the treatment of the wound and of the overall recovery of the child. Post operative symptoms following elective day case surgery are amenable to treatment and prevention with a wider use of available drugs for peri-operative analgesia.

## Analgesia

### Post-thoracotomy analgesia comparison epidural fentanyl to intravenous pethidine.

Gholamrezanezhad, Ali; Movafegh, Ali; Ghafouri, Ali; Nasr Esfashani, Mehran; Madhkan, Sepide

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine

*Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology* 2007; 19 (1): 111-122 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pain, Postoperative-drug therapy; Thoracotomy; Analgesia, Epidural; Fentanyl-therapeutic uses; Meperidine-therapeutic uses; Meperidine-administration, dosage; Fentanyl-administration, dosage; Anesthetics, Intravenous

**Abstract:** To evaluate the efficacy of post-thoracotomy analgesia with intermittent epidural fentanyl. 50 patients were allocated r and omly into 2 groups. The first group received intermittent epidural fentanyl and the second group received intermittent intravenous analgesia using pethidine. The variables studied were: pain score; total amount of additional intravenous opioid analgesia, and ventilatory function parameters [forced vital capacity [FVC], forced expiratory volume in the first second [FEV[1]] and FEV[1]/FVC ratio]. In the first postoperative day, pain scores were higher in the epidural group [P = 0.034], but there was no significant difference between mean pain scores in the second and third days [P = 0.61, P = 0.15, respectively]. On all three days, significantly more additional analgesics were required in the epidural group. A difference was found between both groups in the post- to pre-operative FEV[1], FVC and FEV[1] /FVC ratios, with the better preservation of the ventilatory function in the epidural group [P= 0.001, 0.013, 0.0001, respectively]. The analgesic effect of intermittent epidural fentanyl is not adequate, and postoperative pain relief has not any significant advantage over the more easily-applied intravenous analgesia. However, better preservation of ventilatory function makes epidural fentanyl a useful adjunct analgesia in reduction of post-thoracotomy pulmonary complications.

## Anatomy

### education

#### The new face of an old friend.

Ali, Qurashi M.

*Sudan Medical Monitor* 2007; 2 (1): 3 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Education, Medical, Undergraduate-methods; Teaching; Educational Technology; Teaching Materials

## Anemia

### Home fortification with sprinkles [TM] to reduce childhood anaemia: lessons learned in North West Frontier Province Pakistan.

Khan, Emel; Hyder, Sm. Ziauddin; Tondeur, Melody C.; Raza, Shabina; Khan, Noor Ahmad; Zothin, Stanley H.

*PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research* 2006; 45 (2): 35-40 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Food, Fortified; Child; Ferrous Compounds; Vitamin A; Ascorbic Acid; Cholecalciferol; Folic Acid; Zinc

**Abstract:** To study the compliance and acceptability of the Sprinkle intervention and assess its effect on childhood anaemia in Mardan North West Frontier Province [NWFP] of Pakistan. A total of 270 children were selected r and omly from the 844 Afghan refugee and Pakistani children aged 6-36 months within the catchments area of Kagan Health Care Centre of Frontier Primary Health Care. Each child was given 60 single-dose sachets of Sprinkles to be consumed in 60 days. Haemoglobin concentrations [Hb] were assessed at baseline and at the end of the intervention. Data on compliance was collected once a month. Acceptability was assessed at the end by care giver interviews and focus group discussions [FGD]. Mean [SD] Hb increased from 95 g/L to 110 g/L [p<0.05]. Anaemia prevalence significantly decreased from 86% to 51% [p<0.05]. Mean compliance was 73%. A significant dose-response association between anaemia prevalence and number of multiple micronutrient doses consumed was observed [p=0.007]. Interviews and FGDs revealed a high acceptance rate of the intervention. Major perceived benefits included children's higher appetite and playfulness. The high acceptance of and compliance with the Sprinkles intervention resulted in a significant reduction in the prevalence of childhood anaemia in NWFP.

## Anesthesia

### mortality

#### Anesthetic deaths in a developing country.

Khan, Mueenullah; Khan, Fauzia, A.

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Aga Khan University - Department of Anaesthesia

*Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology* 2007; 19 (1): 159-172 (29 ref.)



**Keywords:** Developing Countries; Death; Anesthesia-adverse effects

**Abstract:** It is important to ascertain the contribution of anesthesia to perioperative mortality in order to enable improvement in the safety and quality of care. Scanty literature regarding anesthetic mortality from developing countries is available. We present data regarding anesthesia related mortality in a university hospital in a developing country. We reviewed all patient deaths occurring between 1992-2003 occurring within 24 hours of anesthesia, as part of departmental quality assurance activity. The aim of study was to identify any contributing factors associated with mortality, and to compare our data with similar studies from developed and developing countries. 111, 289 cases were h and led in this period. Within 24 hours the crude mortality was 35 [3.14; 10,000]. 3 patients died at induction, 13 intraoperatively and one at emergence. In the postoperative period 18 [51%] cases of mortality occurred. In 4 [11%] cases anesthesia was found to be solely responsible [0.35 per 10,000], in 8 [23%] cases anesthesia was found to be partially responsible [0.7 per 10,000]. In 23 patient disease and surgical factors played a primary role. In 10 [28.5%] cases deaths were considered to be avoidable. Two time periods were also compared. Between 1992-1998 anesthesia mortality was 0.68: 10,000 anesthetics, and from 1999-2003 it was 0.18: 10,000 Higher mortality was observed with advancing age, higher ASA status, emergency and complex surgical procedures. Human factor, human error, inadequate preoperative preparation, inappropriate postoperative care and lack of supervision were identified as preventable factors.

## Anesthesia, General

### Combined regional-general anesthesia: evaluation of remifentanyl based general anesthesia and postoperative epidural analgesia.

Sfeir, S.; Tohme, W.; Kafrouni, H.  
University of Balamand

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 97-110 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia, Conduction; Piperidines-therapeutic uses; Anesthetics, Intravenous; Analgesia, Epidural; Postoperative Care; Pain, Postoperative-prevention and control; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** To evaluate whether remifentanyl based general anesthesia combined with epidural analgesia for postoperative pain, has any advantages with respect to consumption of drugs, blood loss, quality of pain control, hemodynamic profile, in major abdominal surgery, as compared to other combined techniques. A retrospective study based on chart reviews of patients who have undergone colectomy, radical cystectomy and radical prostatectomy over one year period in our institution, operated under combined regional-general anesthesia. Twenty-six patients were analyzed and were divided into three groups according to the type of anesthesia received. Group A: combined general-epidural for per-operative and postoperative pain [10 patients]. Group B: combined spinal-general anesthesia [8 patients] post-operative analgesia consisted of parenteral meperidine and paracetamol. Group C: remifentanyl based general anesthesia followed by epidural for postoperative analgesia [8 patients]. The demographic data, age and M/F distribution were comparable in the three groups. The remifentanyl group showed less utilization of muscle relaxant [Cisatracurium] with respect to other groups [ $p < 0.001$ ]. The amount of intraoperative blood loss was not significantly different among the three groups. The efficacy of the postoperative epidural analgesia was demonstrated by the minimal utilization of analgesics [ $p < 0.05$  and  $0.01$ ] in group A and C as compared to group B. In the group of remifentanyl, the blood pressure was more stable and maintained at a systolic of 80-100 mmHg as compared to initial hypotension mainly in group C. The use of remifentanyl based general anesthesia offers the advantage of non-accumulation of drugs and hemodynamic stability. Post-operative analgesia can be provided by epidural route which proved to be satisfactory in the remifentanyl group. The effect on blood loss was not conclusive in this study.

### Women emerge from general anesthesia faster than men.

Bajaj, Pramila; Raiger, Lalit Kumar; Jain, Sanjeev D.; Kumar, Sanjeev  
R.N.T. Medical College and Associated Group of Hospitals - Department of Anaesthesiology and Critical Care

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 173-183 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia Recovery Period; Postoperative Complications; Double-Blind Method

**Abstract:** Interest in the speed with which patients recover post operatively, the type of deficits that anesthesia may induce in them and the overall profile of their physiologic and psychological states, has grown rapidly over the last two decades. Recovery from general anesthesia is dependent on factors governing drug sensitivity and drug disposition. In our study of 60 males and 60 females we have tried to find out if there is any significant difference in males and females, in their emergence from the effects of general anesthesia. This was a double blind study carried out in hundred and twenty patients, aged 18-70 years scheduled to undergo elective general surgical procedures. Patient recovery was observed continuously after the termination of anesthesia. Timings of initial wake up events were recorded by the anesthesiologist who was blinded to this study. The time from discontinuation of anesthesia to eye opening was  $6.87 \pm 2.54$  min [ $P < 0.001$ ; t test] for women versus  $8.78 \pm 2.66$  min in men; time to respond to verbal comm and was  $7.53 \pm 2.05$  and  $9.61 \pm 2.14$  min in women and men, respectively [ $P < 0.001$ ; t test]. Considering the multitude of factors that may influence recovery, the gender effect appears to be a strong one. The difference could probably be explained by differences in physiology, enzyme activity etc. Investigators have noted that normal differences account for changes in function of the GABA receptor known to be important in the action of many anesthetics.

## Anesthesia, Spinal

### Effect of fentanyl and epinephrine, alone or together with and without lidocaine on the sensory and motor block duration and hemodynamic variations in spinal anesthesia.

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**Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 8 (4): 48-53/8 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Epinephrine-pharmacology; Fentanyl-pharmacology; Lidocaine-pharmacology; Nerve Block; Hemodynamic Processes; Double-Blind Method

**Abstract:** Spinal anesthesia due to its simplicity, rapid onset of its effect and low dose of drug administration, is a desirable procedure to anesthetics particularly for lower extremity and lower abdomen operations. Lidocaine is widely used in this method of anesthesia for prolongation of the sensory block. In the method, different drugs are used to prolong the duration of sensory block. Fentanyl and epinephrine are being used widely for this purpose and so far, the effects of these drugs were not compared. Therefore, in this study, the effect of the two drugs, alone or together, with and without lidocaine, on the duration and intensity of sensory and motor block has been investigated. In this double-blinded clinical trial, 60 patients scheduled for elective surgery of lower abdomen were randomly divided into three equal groups. For spinal anesthesia, the first group was subjected to 50 mg lidocaine plus 0.2 mg epinephrine, the second one to 50 mg lidocaine plus 0.2 mg epinephrine and 20-micro g fentanyl and the third group to 50 mg lidocaine plus 20-micro g fentanyl. Subsequently, the patients in the 3 groups were evaluated and compared for the duration of sensory and motor block and their hemodynamic variations. The data was analyzed using ANOVA and Chi-square tests. Age and sex distribution among the three groups was not significantly different. The mean of sensory block duration in the first, second and third groups were 130.25±9.05, 133±32.7 and 116±14.58 min, respectively with no significant difference. The mean of motor block duration in the first, second and third groups were 120.95±14.63, 118.75±25.74 and 107±18.23 min, respectively. ANOVA test showed no significant difference among the three groups as well. Also, with respect to hemodynamic variation, there was no significant difference among the three groups. Our findings showed that addition of epinephrine and fentanyl and combination of them to the lidocaine had no effect on the duration of sensory and motor block and hemodynamic variations. Therefore, combined use of these drugs is not necessary.

### adverse effects

#### Intraoperative bronchospasm under spinal analgesia: a case report.

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Department of Anaesthesia Fortis Hospital

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 225-229 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Intraoperative Complications; Bronchial Spasm

**Abstract:** The involvement of respiratory system occurs mainly as a result of a high spinal block. Our case describes the unusual effect of mid-spinal analgesia. We encountered bronchospasm in an otherwise healthy patient undergoing inguinal hernia repair under subarachnoid block. The highest level of block was T6. The anxiety of the patient further aggravated the symptoms. This is probably the first reported incident of bronchospasm as a result of spinal anesthesia. We speculate the role of unblocked parasympathetic system in the causation of this respiratory complication.

## Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitors

### Study of the ACE inhibitory effect of medicinal plants used in Iranian Folk-Medicine as antihypertensive remedy.

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**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2006; 5 (20): 53-74/92 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plants, Medicinal; Antihypertensive Agents; Medicine, Traditional; Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid

**Abstract:** Angiotensin converting enzyme [ACE] is an exopeptidase which converts angiotensin I to angiotensin II. Angiotensin II causes vasoconstriction and aldosterone secretion and inactivate bradykinin, so ACE has major role on blood pressure regulation. In this study 135 plants used in Persian traditional medicine have been investigated for their angiotensin converting enzyme [ACE] inhibitory activity potential. They were selected on the basis of their usage as antihypertensive, cardiotonics and diuretics. The dried powdered plant material, 1 g was extracted with 10 ml water and ethanol [%96] in ultrasonic bath. The extracts were filtered and concentrated in vacuum except for the water extracts, which were freeze-dried. Test solutions were made by dissolving extract in assay buffer, corresponding to a final concentration of 0.33 mg of crude plant extract in 1 ml test volume. Enzyme assay was performed by HPLC method. Plants exhibiting inhibition levels more than 50% were further tested for the presence of tannins in order to eliminate possible false positives. In total, 52 species out of the 135 [39%] screened, gave more than 50% ACE inhibition. 40 species were found to possess a high ACE inhibiting ability and were low in their tannin content.

## Anthrax

### diagnosis

#### What's your diagnosis? Anthrax.

Shehshani, Moustafa Mirshams; Sadri, Mohammed Friyour; Ghiyathi, Mariam; Kayani, Mohammed Reza  
**Iranian Journal of Dermatology** 2007; 9 (4): 367-370 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bacillus anthracis; Anthrax Vaccines

## Antibodies, Antiphospholipid

### blood

#### The prevalence of anti-phospholipid autoantibodies in patients with deep venous thrombosis.

Ali, Hisham Y.M.; Abdullah, Zainalabideen A.

University of Dohuk - College of Medicine - Department of Microbiology

**JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society** 2007; 19 (1): 14-19 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Venous Thrombosis-immunology; Prevalence

**Abstract:** The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of antiphospholipid autoantibodies [APLAs] among patients with deep vein thrombosis [DVT]. The APLAs tested were lupus anticoagulant [LA], anticardiolipin [aCL], anti-beta 2 glycoprotein I dependent [a beta 2-GPI] , and anti-phosphatidyl serine [aPS]. This study was carried out on 50 patients suffering from DVT events and 30 healthy individuals as a control during the period between 1st March 2004 and 1st March 2005. The studied cases were under 50 years of age, and had no recognizable risk factors. The activated partial thromboplastin time [APTT] was used for LA estimation and ELISA assay was used to test for IgG and IgM isotypes of tested APLAs. The DVT events with significant APLAs was detected in 20/50 [40%] of patients. A significant titers of LA [P > 0.05], total IgG aCL isotype [P > 0.025], and IgG a beta 2-GPI [P > 0.025] were detected in the studied cases, while the correlation was lacking for IgG aPS. The LA, aCL, and a beta 2- GPI significant titers were found to be predominant in DVT patients. Therefore, a panel testing for APLAs is a prudent to correlate such DVT cases as a clinical event related to antiphospholipid syndrome [APS].

## Anus, Imperforate

### surgery

#### High anorectal malformations: surgical repair in neonatal age is better than delayed repair.

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Department of Paediatric Surgery

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (1): 10-13 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Animal Diseases-congenital; Anal Canal-abnormalities; Rectal Fishila-surgery; Rectal Diseases-congenital; Rectum-abnormalities; Abnormalities-surgery; Infant, Newborn

**Abstract:** The malformations of the anorectum are common congenital anomalies. The usual treatment of high anorectal malformations is creating a colostomy at birth, posterior sagittal anorectoplasty [PSARP] at 9-12 months of age and closure of colostomy 4 - 6 weeks later after regular anal dilatation. This 'delayed PSARP' has a number of disadvantages including poor development of normal defecation reflexes. To evaluate continence, cost of management and duration of hospitalization with primary PSARP and to compare it with delayed PSARP. This prospective study was done at the Department of Pediatric Surgery, Children Hospital, Lahore from Nov 1999 to Nov 2001. Twenty-four infants [19 boys, 05 girls] with high anorectal malformation were included in the study. All had well developed sacrum and natal cleft, and weighed more than 3 Kg. Twelve patients underwent primary PSARP [Group A] and 12 underwent colostomy, PSARP and then colostomy closure as a three stage procedure [Group B]. The incidence of urinary tract infections [75%], distal loop fecal impaction [41.7%] peri-colostomy skin excoriation [41.7%] was high in Group B as compared to those in Group A. The rate of post PSARP complications and hospital stay was longer in Group B and the average cost including operative procedures, hospital admissions for each complication and follow-up was high [Rs 14,670 +/- 400] in Group B. These results suggest that one stage PSARP is a safe and viable approach to the management of high anorectal malformations in a selected group of neonates.

## Apiaceae

#### The study of quantitative and qualitative changes of essential oil from smyrnium cordifolium boiss. in lorestan province.

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**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2006; 5 (20): 36-41/95 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Oils, Volatile-chemistry

**Abstract:** *Smyrniun cordifolium* belongs to Umbelliferae family which growing in the west and southwest of Iran and has nutritive and medicine use in the regions. Aim: Identification of chemical compositions of essential oil of *S. cordifolium* grown in different regions of Lorestan province and study effects of environmental factors on it. This plant was collected from five different regions of Lorestan province and was investigated for quantitative and qualitative changes of its essential oil. The oils was injected to GC for identification of constituents. Yields of essential oil were 0.07% to 0.55% in these different regions. The most amount of essential oil was related to Poldokhtar and the least amount to Aligodarz. In the essential oil of different regions two oxygenated sesquiterpen Curzerene and Curzerenone had the most amount. Among common and remarkable components we can mention to Germacrene-D, Isopimarol and Phyllocladanol. In Kouhdasht and Khoramabad, Curzerene was the main component with 39.4 and 34.2 percentages respectively, and in Poldokhtar, Nourabad and Aligodarz it was Curzerenone with 49.4, 33.8 and 35.6 percentages. Also, in different regions Germacrene-D is abundant in the oil. The identified components of essential oil of different regions showed the differences and similarities from quantitative and qualitative point of view. GC/MS analysis revealed that the sesquiterpen compounds were the main components in different regions, alpha-pinene and beta-pinene were just observed in Norabad and Aligodarz.

## Appendicitis

### diagnosis

**Acute appendicitis: still a missed diagnosis in El Obeid, Western Sudan.**

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**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 7-8/71 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Acute Disease; Diagnosis

**Abstract:** One hundred and one patients with appendicitis were admitted to the emergency wards of the University Surgical Unit in El Obeid Teaching Hospital, Western Sudan during the period from July 2005 to June 2006. There were 64 males and 37 females. The mean age was 20.8 years +/- S.D. 12.8. 34 patients had appendicular mass, four patients had appendicular abscess and five patients had generalized peritonitis presenting with acute abdomen. Out of the 58 patients admitted as acute appendicitis, 15 patients were found to have perforated appendices at operation and the rest inflamed oedematous appendices, with a negative appendicectomy rate of zero per cent. These findings reflect the poor awareness about acute appendicitis and its seriousness in this area. It is the problem of late diagnosis rather than late presentation as all patients were misdiagnosed and put under treatment for other medical conditions before being admitted to the surgical wards.

**Under hepatic appendicitis complicated by peritonitis and under hepatic abscess - about a case report.**

Azaiez, S.; Messai, L.; Begaies, A.; Romdhane, I.; Khalsi, F.; Chaouachi, B.; Gandoura, N.

**Maghreb Medical** 2007; 27 (382): 294-296 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Appendicitis-complications; Peritonitis; Abdominal Abscess; Child; Liver

**Abstract:** Appendicitis in the child under 3 years old is rare and often arises in a serious and complicated form considering the delay of diagnosis. Its localization is sometimes ectopic and the clinical signs are often misleading. The diagnosis primarily rests on the clinical examination. Abdominal echography and the tomodensitometry are reserved for the diagnostic doubts, we bring back the observation of a 2 year and 9 months old girl which consulted for acute abdominal pain, fever and stop of the matters. The clinical examination showed an abdominal distension with diffuse sensitivity. Abdominal echography was normal. The biological exams objectivated an hyperleucocytosis with polynucleosis. The patient was kept under surveillance the evolution was done towards the persistence of the fever and the installation of a liquid diarrhoea making carry the diagnosis of acute gastro-enteritis. After 5 days of hospitalization, apparition of an abdominal defense generalized with saddles striated with blood the abdomen radiography showed grelic hydroaeric levels and echography revealed the presence of an under hepatic collection. The post-operative evolution was good. In the light of this observation, the authors make a review of the literature while insisting on the diagnostic difficulties of appendicitis of the child.

## Appendix

### pathology

**Appendicular mass revisited.**

Ibnouf, M.A.M.; Abdel Razig, M.; El Tayeb, S.

Omdurman Islamic University - Department of surgery

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 33-35/73 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Appendiceal Neoplasms; Appendectomy; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Management and timing of surgery for appendicular mass is controversial. To audit the management of appendicular mass in Khartoum Teaching Hospital. Analysis of demographic and clinical data of 280 patients in the period Jan 2000 through Dec 2006. Out of 280 patients 104 [37.5%] were in the third decade. 204 [72.9%] had pain for more than five days and 136 [48.6%] had temperature >37.5°C. Conservative management was successful in 156

[55.7%] patients. 25 [8.9%] patients had emergency surgery. 28 [10%] patients came for follow up but refused surgery. Mucocele of the appendix and carcinoma of the caecum were found each in one patient. Emergency surgery was difficult in eight patients with failure to remove the appendix in one of them and faecal fistula developed in two. The conservative method is safe. However, cancer caecum may be missed. In contrast emergency surgery led to faecal fistula in two patients.

## Artemisia annua

### growth and development

#### Overview on tissue culture, regeneration and gene transformation to *Artemisia annua* L..

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**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2006; 5 (20): 1-10/99 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Artemisia annua-genetics; Tissue Culture Techniques; Transformation, Genetic; Regeneration; Artemisinin; Sesquiterpenes

**Abstract:** *Artemisia annua* L. a highly aromatic annual herb is a widely dispersed through out the temperate region containing the main active anti malaria compound artemisinin a sesquiterpene lactone. Because of low artemisinin level, unsuccessful chemical synthesis and slightly improvement of molecular breeding methods, biosynthesis of this valuable compound was noticed by using the tissue culture and Genetic Engineering in these years. The rate transformation could be varies with different factors like genotype, age, explant type and agrobacterium strain. The results recently was shown that explants in tissue cultures are very sensitive to kanamycin concentration and even it could be late shoot and root formation. Hairy root culture is another subject that is in these years was noticed as a alternative method by designing the new bioreactor for production if this secondary metabolite.

## Arthritis, Rheumatoid

### pathology

#### Cutaneous manifestations in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

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**Iranian Journal of Dermatology** 2007; 9 (4): 355-360/57 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Skin-pathology; Vasculitis; Pyoderma Gangrenosum; Rheumatoid Nodule

**Abstract:** Rheumatoid arthritis [RA] is a chronic inflammatory joint disease with different extra-articular manifestations. Among those extra-articular manifestations, there are significant cutaneous manifestations which may result in first admission to a dermatologist. In this article some specific and non-specific skin lesions of RA such as rheumatoid nodules, exacerbated nodules, rheumatoid vasculitis, Bywaters, pyoderma gangrenosum and neutrophilic rheumatoid dermatoses are discussed. Some of these lesions such as rheumatoid nodules are very common and some others are very rare.

### therapy

#### Rheumatoid arthritis: current status of therapy.

El Bahri, Dalila Mrabet; Meddeb, Nihel; Sellami, Slaheddine

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 1-8 (66 ref.)

**Keywords:** Arthritis, Rheumatoid-drug therapy; Cytokines-therapeutic uses; Biological Therapy; Arthritis, Rheumatoid-physiopathology; Arthritis, Rheumatoid-diagnosis; Antibodies, Monoclonal

**Abstract:** Rheumatoid Arthritis [RA] is a frequent chronic inflammatory disease characterized by distal, bilateral and symmetrical lesions, leading to joint distortions and articular destructions. RA can also cause severe extra-articular manifestations associated with a poor prognosis. Recent advances in the field of immunopathology of RA have oriented treatment targeting the pro-inflammatory cytokines like tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  [TNF  $\alpha$ ], interleukin [IL]1 and IL6. These biotherapies are considered as an important therapeutic progress in the treatment of RA acting at the level of cellular processes responsible for rheumatoid disease. These new therapies are active not only in controlling the disease inflammatory processes but also to stop the radiological course of RA. These new therapies are however efficient as long as prescribed, their interruption being rapidly followed by a flare-up of RA. Multiple adverse events attributed to anti-TNF- $\alpha$  have been described especially severe opportunistic infections and tuberculosis. B cells playing a critical role in sustaining the chronic inflammatory process in RA, targeted depleting B cells therapies have been developed in refractory forms of RA giving promising results. However, before any biotherapy prescription especially of anti-TNF- $\alpha$ , an initial screening should be achieved to exclude patients with history of untreated tuberculosis, solid cancers, malignant hemopathies or demyelinating disorders. It is also essential to assure a strict follow-up in patients under biotherapy to detect adverse events that can be sometimes severe. Thus, the ratio benefit/risk must be evaluated before any biotherapy prescription.

## Asthma

### epidemiology

#### Association of allergic rhinitis and asthma in Khartoum State - Sudan.

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*Sudan Medical Monitor* 2007; 2 (1): 25-29 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rhinitis, Allergic, Perennial-epidemiology; Rhinitis, Allergic, seasonal-epidemiology; Vital Capacity; Respiratory Function Tests; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** A cross-sectional study was carried out in the departments of Physiology, National Ribat University and Ahfad University for Women between January and August 2004. to investigate the association of Allergic Rhinitis and Asthma in Sudanese patients and to Study the pattern of Pulmonary Function Tests [PFT] and Skin Prick Tests [SPT] hypersensitivity in Allergic Rhinitis and Asthmatic patients. Seventy three patients, 18 - 65 years of age, both sexes [40 females and 33 males] suffering from Allergic Rhinitis and /Asthma or both and forty control [26 females and 14 males] without any nasal pathology were included in the study. The forced vital capacity, peak expiratory flow rate and forced expiratory volume in first second were measured and skin prick tests for common allergens were performed. The data obtained, SPT and PFT results were analyzed and paired sample t-test was used for comparison of PFT [reversibility test] of AR with and without asthma patients and control. It was found that twenty five percent of the total AR patients have asthma where 88% of the asthmatics also have AR, but there was no significant increase in the bronchial reversibility in AR patients compared to asthmatics and control for both FEV1 [P = .069] and PEFV [P = .500]. The study showed a clear association of allergic rhinitis and asthma and PFT didn't show hypersensitivity in allergic rhinitis non-asthmatic patients.

## Bacteriuria

### diagnosis

#### Asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnant women.

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*Urology Journal* 2007; 4 (1): 24-27 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy Complications, Infectious; Pregnancy; Bacteriuria-epidemiology; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the frequency of bacteriuria in pregnant women referred to the medical centers of Tabriz, Iran, for prenatal care. A total of 1100 healthy pregnant women who were referred to 50 medical centers in Tabriz for a regular prenatal care were evaluated for bacteriuria. The frequency of asymptomatic bacteriuria was 6.1%. Maternal age was lower in the women with a positive urine culture [P = .02]. Asymptomatic bacteriuria had no relationship with gestational age, parity, level of education, and body mass index. We found a relatively high rate of bacteriuria in our cohort of asymptomatic pregnant subjects, especially the younger ones. For prevention from the complications of the asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnant women, such as pyelonephritis, hypertension, preeclampsia, low birth weight, prematurity, septicemia, and even maternal and neonatal death, it is recommended to perform urine culture as a routine evaluation during the pregnancy.

## Balloon Dilatation

### adverse effects

#### Managing the non deflating Foley's catheter.

Zaidi, Ali; Syed, Shahab; Ahmed, Riaz; Pasha, Haroon; Sabih, Durre

Department of Urology

*PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research* 2006; 45 (1): 25-26 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Balloon Dilatation-methods; Urinary Catheterization-adverse effects; Ultrasonography, Interventional

**Abstract:** To determine a safe method for the removal of retained Foley's catheter caused by non-deflating balloons. Thirteen patients who presented with non-deflating balloons of Foley's catheter were managed in the Departments of Urology and Pediatric Surgery, Nishtar Hospital Multan and Shifa Medical City, Multan. Retained Foley was removed through suprapubic puncture by a 16 FR lumbar puncture needle stylet under ultrasonographic guidance in all 13 patients with least trauma and minimum discomfort. Deflating the Foley's catheter balloon under ultrasonic guidance is a safe way which can be undertaken where facilities of ultrasound are available.

## beta-Thalassemia

### psychology

#### Comparison of perspective of children with major thalassemia and their parents about their quality of life in Shahrekord.

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**Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 8 (4): 35-41/6 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Quality of Life; Parents; Child; Adolescent

**Abstract:** In addition to control of the disease, improvement of quality of life is important for treatment of the patients suffering from bleeding disorders such as thalassemia. The impact of thalassemia and its complications on the quality of life of these patients and parents perspective has been little studied. Therefore, the aim of this study was to compare the perspective of children with thalassemia and their parents about the quality of life of these children. In this descriptive-analytical study, the quality of life of 39 children with thalassemia referred to Hajar hospital of Shahrekord was studied using a quality of life questionnaire [pedSQL]. Opinions of the children and their parents about physical, social, emotional and school functions of the children were collected. The data was analyzed using t-test, Mann-Whitney and Hebspi Spirman tests. Perspective of the children and their parents about the mean of quality and quantity of life in the children was 1.06 and 1.43, respectively [ $p < 0.001$ ]. With respect to school and social life, there was no significant difference between the quality of life of the parents and the children. However, in physical [ $p < 0.05$ ] and emotional [ $p < 0.001$ ] aspects, there were significant differences between the two points of view. With respect to physical situation, quality of life of the girls was worse than that of the boys [ $p < 0.05$ ]. Overall, quality of life of rural children was lower than that of the urban ones [ $p < 0.001$ ]. Perspective of children with major thalassemia and parents about quality of life especially about emotional and physical is different. With respect to the role of parents in education of children, administration of programs to improve psychological health in children along with their the patients is recommended.

### Beverages

#### The immediate glycemic response to four herbal teas in healthy adults.

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2006; 40 (4): 266-275 (36 ref.)

**Keywords:** Glycemic Index; Cinnamomum zeylanicum; Trigonella; Pimpinella; Tea

**Abstract:** To determine the effect of herbal teas prepared from decocted cinnamon bark or fenugreek seeds, or from infused black tea or aniseed on the postprandial glycemic response of white bread. Oral glucose tolerance test for 2 hours was applied on seven healthy volunteers, each of whom served as his own control by first ingesting a portion of white bread containing 50 g of carbohydrates together with either 200 mL of plain water [reference] or with 200 mL of at least one of each of the herbal teas. Each herb was used in two concentrations [g per cup of 200 mL]: 4 or 8 for cinnamon; 6 or 8 for fenugreek seed; 1.5 or 2.5 for black tea; and 6 or 12 for aniseed. Assuming the glycemic index [GI] of white bread as a reference is 100, the GI obtained for bread when consumed with the above-mentioned herbal teas in their respective doses and expressed as means  $\pm$  SEM [in percentages] were: 54  $\pm$  7.3 and 55  $\pm$  7.0 ; 62  $\pm$  4.9 and 39  $\pm$  4.7; 81  $\pm$  5.2 and 72  $\pm$  7.1; and 93  $\pm$  4.0 and 72  $\pm$  4.2 respectively. The present study showed the immediate positive effect of all the above herbal teas in reducing the postprandial glycemic response of bread, and except for cinnamon, the higher dose for the three other herbs resulted in a further significant hypoglycemic effect of bread.

### Bibliometrics

#### Bibliometric profile of Tunisian medical publications indexed in medline from 2000 to 2003: party 2 social relevance.

Ben Abdel Aziz, Ahmed; Abdel Ali, Mouna; Khmakhem, Abdel Aziz; Ghannem, Hassen

Faculty of medicine Ibn El Jassar

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 9-14 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Publications; MEDLINE

**Abstract:** This work, which is part of the medical documentary wakefulness, tries to evaluate the social relevance of the Tunisian medical publications indexed in the Medline's database. This descriptive study covered the whole of the articles indexed in [Medline] between 2000 and 2003. We retained the medical papers whose author's address was a Tunisian health structure of either medical care or education with the first and / or the last author was a Tunisian doctor. The social relevance of the publications was measured by the agreement level of their content, studied through the [Major Essential Key Words], with the death causes and the morbidity global charge components, made by the World Health Organisation in its [report about the health in the world] in 2003. A [Major Essential Key Word] is a word chosen among the word's list [MeSH Major Topic] proposed by the bibliographic notice of Medline's database to summarize the essential topic of the article. The 1 248 articles eligible to this study, have been indexed in [Medline] by [MeSH Major Topic] words using 3 471 indexation lines. Among the [Top 20] list of the [Major Essential Key Words]

only 9 themes were concordant with the community health needs, including four in relation with the epidemiologic [pre transition] epidemiology [tuberculosis, pregnancy complications, lung diseases, anemia] and five in connection with the epidemiologic [post transition] epidemiology [diabetes mellitus, breast neoplasms, leukemia, cardiovascular diseases, multiple myeloma]. What emerges from this study is that medical research in Tunisia isn't concordant enough with the country epidemiologic priorities and public health national programs. The social relevance should be the principal selection criterion in the public financing of the research projects.

## **Blastocyst**

### **cytology**

#### **Successful cryopreservation of in vitro derived bovine blastocysts in microcapillary pipette tips.**

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**Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research** 2007; 8 (1): 1-7/95 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cryopreservation; Cattle; Mercaptoethanol

**Abstract:** The open pulled straw has been used effectively to vitrify preimplantation embryos because of geometric features that allow rapid rates of temperature exchange. One possible inexpensive alternative to the open pulled straw are commercially-available microcapillary pipette tips commonly used for electrophoresis. The main purpose of this study was to compare the survival rates of in vitro produced blastocysts following vitrification in microcapillary pipette tips and open pulled straws. Two experiments were conducted to investigate the effect of type of carrier, age of exp and ed blastocyst, and addition of beta-mercaptoethanol to post-warming culture medium on survival of vitrified in-vitro derived blastocysts. Exp and ed blastocysts [Day 7, 0900H and 1900H after insemination; insemination = Day 0 at 0900H] were vitrified while loaded r and only in groups of 4-10 into open pulled straws or pipette tips. Following warming, embryos were cultured in groups of up to 20 in 20 microl microdrops of modified KSOM or modified KSOM containing 100 micro M beta-mercaptoethanol at 38.5°C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> in air. Survival after warming was assessed as the percentage of vitrified embryos that re-exp and ed and the percent that hatched after 48 hrs culture. Post-warming survival rates were not affected by type of carrier or age of the exp and ed blastocyst [P>0.05]. The proportions of embryos that re-exp and ed [55.5%] and hatched [25.7%] were higher [P<0.01] for those cultured with beta-mercaptoethanol than for those cultured without [re-expansion: 42.4%; hatching: 12.6%]. In conclusion, the microcapillary pipette tip represents an inexpensive alternative to the open pulled straw for cryopreservation.

## **Body Temperature**

### **physiology**

#### **Esophageal temperature monitoring.**

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 123-147 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Body Temperature Changes; Esophagus-physiology; Anesthesia, General; Shivering; Prospective Studies

## **Bone Regeneration**

#### **The histological study of the efficacy of the madrepora particles on parietal bone healing of rabbit.**

Azimi, R.; Jalali, Nadouhan M.R.; Tofghi, H.

Shahed University - Dental School - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

**Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 24 (4): 485-491/14 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Membranes; Rabbits; Parietal Bone

**Abstract:** G.B.R is a procedure which is used for treatment of the osseous defects. In this procedure new bone forms in the defect. The aim of this study was to compare the bone formation with madrepora and membrane, madrepora alone and membrane alone. This study was done on 5 white Newz1 and rabbits. Three defects were created in parietal bone. The first defect was filled with madrepora particles [250-500 micron] and covered with a piece of membrane. The second defect was filled only with madrepora and the third defect was left empty and covered with membrane. After 8, 9, 11, 14, and 15 weeks animals were sacrificed. Statistical analyses were done by Kruskal - wallis and Mann -whitney U tests. Histologically the defect which contained madrepora and membrane was filled with trabecules after 15 weeks. In the second defect the trabecules were seen only in the periphery. The defect was filled with connective tissue in the third defect. Madrepora's pieces have biocompatibility with rabbit tissues and the process of repair in the osseous defect was accelerated.



## Breast Neoplasms

### immunology

#### Expression of estrogen and progesterone receptors among Sudanese women with breast cancer: immunohistochemical study.

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**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 5-6 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms-pathology; Immunohistochemistry; Receptors, Estrogen; Receptors, Progesterone

**Abstract:** Study design: This is a descriptive study to detect the level of Estrogen [ER] and Progesterone [PR] receptors in a sample of biopsies from Sudanese women with breast cancer presented at Khartoum teaching Hospital. Forty biopsies from breast cancer patients were examined with immunostaining using anti-sera to ER and PR as markers to detect receptors. All the specimens showed the typical histopathologic features of breast cancer. Immunoreactivity testing revealed positive ER in thirty-six patients [90%] and positive PR in thirty-one patients [77.5%]. Of the 36 ER positive samples, staining intensity was: strong in 20 [55.5%] moderate in 10 [27.7%] and weak in 6 [16.7%]. Of the 31 PR positive samples, 15 [48.4%] showed strong staining, 7 [22.5%] moderate and 9 [29.0%] weak staining. The studied specimens showed high level of positive ER and PR receptors.

## Bundle of His

### anatomy and histology

#### Histological study of the atrioventricular node and bundle in the heart of ovine fetus.

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**Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research** 2007; 8 (1): 64-70/99 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Atrioventricular Node-anatomy and histology; Fetus; Sheep; Histology

**Abstract:** This study was conducted on the atrioventricular node [AVN] and atrioventricular bundle [AVB] of five four-month-old ovine fetuses. The histological structure of these components was studied by routine histological techniques and use of specific staining methods. The AVN was caudally located adjacent to the root of the aorta. It was almost spherical in shape and consisted of twisty cells. The node was mainly composed of [P] cells. There were not seen internodal pathways in the heart of four-month ovine fetus. The AVB was a direct continuation of the AVN and it passed through the fibrous ring toward the apex of the interventricular septum. At this place the right bundle branch [RBB] was ramified. The cells of the AVB were wider, shorter and lighter than normal myocardial cells. Some of the bundle cells have been changed to purkinje cells, whereas some others still did not represent typical characteristics of purkinje cells.

## Burns

### therapy

#### Outcome of conservative management of burns: critical review.

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**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 25-28/72 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Treatment Outcome; Disease Management; Cicatrix, Hypertrophic; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Management of burn continues to be a great challenge. Dressing and topical antibiotics reduce mortality by fifty percent and it is thought to reduce infection rate and retains moisture. To assess long term complications of burns in patients treated in general surgical units. Su CW and Alizadeh K classification was used in hypertrophic scars assessment. The state of depression was assessed using Beck classification of depression for 112 patients treated at Khartoum Teaching Hospital and Soba University Hospital between Jan 1999- Feb 2000. 42[37.5%] had hypertrophic scars. Color changes were seen in 17 patients. Chronic ulcers were seen in seven patients, in three of them it was Marjolin's ulcer. 20 [28.6%] had mild and three [4.3%] had severe depression. Conservative management of burns is associated with more wound complications.

## Calcaneus

### pathology

#### Importance of CT-Scanning in the evaluation of calcaneal fractures.

Bouden, Amel; Raissi, Chedia; Kateb, Mehdi; Rezgui, Heithem; Kraiem, Nour El Houda; Jamoussi, Mohamed Moncef  
*Tunisie Medicale [La]* 2007; 85 (1): 25-28 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Tarsal Bones; Retrospective Studies; Fractures, Bone

**Abstract:** The aim of the study is to evaluate the use fullness of CT in the calcaneal fractures. We reviewed retrospectively 20 cases of calcaneal fractures collected between 2000 and 2003. We describe the different CT-scan patterns in 20 calcaneal fractures, according to S and ers classification. CT-scan helps for underst and ing fractures displacements, for choosing surgical treatment and evaluating patient prognosis.

## Candida

### isolation and purification

#### Candidaemia in patients with haematological disorders and stem cell transplant.

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*LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine* 2006; 1 (2): 140-155 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hematologic Diseases; Hematologic Neoplasms; Stem Cell Transplantation; Candidiasis; Leukemia, Myeloid; Leukemia, Lymphocytic, Acute; Risk Factors; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** The incidence of non-albicans species of C and ida has recently increased, especially in patients with malignant haematological disorders receiving fluconazole prophylaxis. A retrospective study of patients who developed c and idaemia at Riyadh Armed Forces Hospital between January 1992 and December 2002 was carried out. Thirty one episodes of c and idaemia occurred in 27 patients with a variety of haematological disorders. Twenty-four episodes were caused by non-albicans species of C and ida and only 7 episodes were caused by C.albicans. The most frequent underlying haematological disorders were acute myeloid leukaemia [AML] followed by acute lymphoblastic leukaemia [ALL]. The main predisposing factors for the development of c and idaemia were: broad spectrum antibiotics, central venous catheters, neutropenia, cytotoxic chemotherapy, coexisting bacterial infections, steroid therapy, relapsing or untreated primary disease and fluconazole prophylaxis. Eight episodes were complicated by chronic disseminated c and idiasis. Amphotericin-B and amBi-some were used in the treatment of C and ida infections. The treatment was successful in 86% of the episodes of C. albicans and 50% of the episodes due to non-albicans species of C and ida. The highest mortality rate was encountered with C.tropicalis infections. C and idaemia is an important cause of mortality and morbidity in patients with malignant haematological disorders and stem cell transplant. The predominance of non-albicans species of C and ida especially C.krusei and C.tropicalis is alarming. The early administration of appropriate antifungal therapy and the removal of infected intravascular catheters improve the outcome considerably.

## Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

### epidemiology

#### Carbon monoxide poisoning.

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*Sudan Medical Monitor* 2007; 2 (1): 5-10 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Carbon Monoxide Poisoning-physiopathology; Carbon Monoxide Poisoning-therapy; Environmental Pollution; Hyperbaric Oxygenation

**Abstract:** Many people are poisoned by carbon monoxide [CO] with potentially devastating outcomes. CO is the leading cause of fatal poisoning in the industrialized world as well as being endemic in many parts of the developing world. CO poisoning is a serious threat that people need to get informed about. Diagnosis can be difficult because, the early symptoms are quite nonspecific, resemble those of influenza, motion sickness or heat exhaustion, and are often misinterpreted. Those suffering from CO poisoning may initially complain of vague symptoms but the symptoms can rapidly progress to coma and even death, so called silent death. It is therefore critical that CO be eliminated from the body as soon and quickly as possible. Unless patient dies, recovery occurs as CO is removed from the circulation, accelerated by breathing O<sub>2</sub>.

## Carcinoma, Renal Cell

### classification

#### Correlation between size of renal cell carcinoma and its grade, stage, and histological subtype.

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*Urology Journal* 2007; 4 (1): 10-13 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Carcinoma, Renal Cell-pathology; Kidney Neoplasms; Neoplasm Staging; Nephrectomy

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to determine the correlation between histological subtype, size, grade, and stage of the kidney tumors and to investigate whether a correlation exists between the size of the kidney tumor and its behavior. Between 1996 and 2004, we had 212 patients with radical or partial nephrectomy due to a kidney tumor at Shaheed Labbafinejad Medical Center. Their pathologic blocks were re-evaluated with consideration of their tumor size and pathologic features. Of 212 pathologic blocks, 17 [8%] were benign and 195 [92%] were malignant masses including 179 renal cell carcinoma [RCC] tumors. Malignant tumors were slightly greater compared with the benign ones [P = .10]. There was no significant relation between the size of tumor and the histological subtype. Significant relations between the size of the kidney tumor and the nuclear grade [P = .007], clinical symptoms [P = .02], and extracapsular extension [P < .001] were observed. In smaller RCC tumors [≤ 4 cm], extracapsular extension [stages T3 and T4] was rare [1 in 29]. However, smaller RCC tumors were not significantly different from those larger than 4 cm regarding the nuclear grade, symptoms, and histological subtypes. Tumor size is not an independent predictor for the histological subtype of the tumors; however, larger malignant tumors may have higher grades, higher stages, and clinical symptoms.

## Cardiac Surgical Procedures

#### Epidemiologic survey of positive HIV, HCV, HBV tests among patients admitted for cardiac surgery and invasive procedures, in Emam Ali Hospital, in Kermanshah.

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*Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences* 2007; 11 (4): 42-44/6 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** HIV Seronegativity; HIV Infections-diagnosis; Thoracic Surgery; Hepatitis C-diagnosis; Hepatitis B-diagnosis; Epidemiologic Studies; Blood-Borne Pathogens; Disease Transmission

**Abstract:** Blood-borne infections are important threatening problems for health care staff which needs more attention. Heart surgery and invasive heart procedures are major risks for transmission of viruses like HBV, HCV, and HIV to patients and medical staff. Therefore this study was performed to assess prevalence of such infections in these patients. This descriptive survey included all the patients who had been admitted for cardiac surgery or invasive cardiac procedures in Emam Ali Hospital in Kermanshah from 1999 to 2003, Data collected from medical records, were analyzed by means of T and X[2] tests. P. value <0.005 regarded significant. Among 6820 cases, 112 patients had positive HBV and HCV tests [1.6 percent] with 89 HBV positive [1.3 percent] and 31 HCV positive [0.45 percent] cases. [8 patients were both HCV and HBV positive] 76 patients were male [74%], and the remainder were female. No HIV positive patient was detected. Positive cases were more common in hospitalized patients, those with history of previous surgery and blood transfusion, addicts and housekeepers. Data analysis by means of X test showed significant correlation between presence of HCV and HBV infection with history of transfusion [p. value 0.001] and previous surgery [P. value=0.015] but not with addiction [p. value=0.675]. The variables of education level and job were not found to be risk factors. prevalence of hepatitis among cardiac Patients is similar to general population, so performing routine HBV, HCV, HIV tests in high risk groups should be regarded more important.

## Cardiomyopathy, Dilated

#### Anesthetic management of dilated cardiomyopathy: a case report.

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*Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology* 2007; 19 (1): 243-249 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia-methods; Anesthesia, General; Anesthesia, Epidural; Electrocardiography

**Abstract:** We report the anesthetic management of a patient with dilated cardiomyopathy, scheduled for surgery for fracture of femur. The risks involved and the potential benefit of the use of regional versus general anesthesia, are discussed.

## Career Choice

### Factors influencing the choice of anesthesia as a career in a developing country.

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 149-157 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia; Developing Countries

**Abstract:** Career choice in medicine is influenced by several factors. Our aim was to look at reasons for choice of anesthesia as a career in a cohort of doctors applying for the residency training in a university hospital in a developing country. A semi-structured interview form is used in our department and includes a question related to career choice. Each applicant is interviewed by two faculty members independently. All interview forms between 1992 to 2004 were reviewed and the reason for choosing anesthesia was coded in different categories. The sample consisted of 167 applicants and 334 forms. There were 29 females and 138 males. The mean age of the applicants was 28 years. Sixty two percent chose anesthesia because of general interest and nature of the specialty, 24% of these mentioned had no specific reasons, 17% thought the specialty was intellectually challenging, 8% liked the technical aspect, 5% were interested in physiology and pharmacology, 2% liked the operating room environment, and 6% liked the immediate results. The second major group [36%] cited the reason as better economic opportunities. Sixteen percent were influenced by friends or relatives in their choice. Twenty six percent chose anesthesia primarily because of their interest in critical care, pain management or emergency management. Our data indicates that selection of career in anesthesia in our county is strongly related to the nature of specialty and future employment opportunities. A significant number were influenced by family and friends. This pattern is different from that reported from Australia and United States.

## Cephalometry

### Cephalometric norms in 12 old year Mashhad children with normal occlusion.

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**Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 24 (4): 415-422/4 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Child; Dental Occlusion; Malocclusion-therapy; Malocclusion-diagnosis; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Each group or nation should have its own cephalometric norms to be used in diagnosing and treatment planning of their malocclusions. There was no cephalometric norm available for Mashhad children and we had to use other nations' norms available in textbooks. The aim of this study was to determine the cephalometric norms of Mashhad children with normal occlusion to be used in diagnosis and treatment planning of orthodontic problems. This study was a cross-sectional and descriptive one done on 30 girls and 30 boys with normal occlusion. The mean age were 12 years, 4 months and 13 years, 4 months respectively by gender. The samples were selected r and omly from 1940 guidance schools children of 4 different areas of Mashhad. These children and their parents were born there. Medical and dental histories, study casts and lateral cephalograms in natural head position were taken. Cephalograms were traced; SPSS software and Dahlberg formula were used, student T-test was done and results were extracted. The results of this investigation showed that in Mashhad children axial inclination of the lower anterior teeth is more prominent and the lower one-third of their facial height is more than northern European Caucasians. These variables are more in boys than in girls [P<0.05]. Regarding to the findings of this investigation which showed differences in dentofacial characteristics of Mashhad children in comparison northern European Caucasians, attention should be paid in diagnosis and treatment planning.

## Cervix Uteri

### ultrasonography

### Transvaginal sonographic assessment of the cervix and the risk of preterm labour.

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**JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society** 2007; 19 (1): 20-22 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ultrasonography; Obstetric Labor, Premature; Cerclage, Cervical; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** To determine cervical length shortening between 12 and 28 weeks gestation predicts risk of preterm labour or cervical funneling requiring cerclage Venue: Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, King Hussein Medical Center [KHMC], Jordan. This is retrospective study; we reviewed all patients who had transvaginal cervical ultrasound assessment starting from 1[st] March 2004 to 31 of March 2005. Around 46 patients who had a second trimester delivery or cerclage placement were chosen for the study. The control group 70 patients without signs of preterm labour and cervical shortening as assessed by transvaginal sonography. The results of the last ultrasound cervical length measurement were correlated with the likelihood of preterm delivery or cervical funneling requiring cerclage. Thirty two of 116 patients delivered preterm and 17 required cerclage because of cervical shortening and funneling.

The mean cervical length assessed by ultrasound was 25.05 $\pm$ 3 mm in the group with preterm delivery and 21.9 $\pm$ 7.0 mm in the group of cervical incompetence. In the normal pregnancy group, the mean cervical length was 35.0 $\pm$ 3.07mm. Cervical length of <3.0 cm and further shortening of the cervix is predictive of preterm delivery or cervical incompetence requiring cerclage.

## Cesarean Section

### An audit of caesarean section.

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Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (2): 28-31 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy; Dystocia; Fetal Distress; Placenta Previa; Breech Presentation; Cephalopelvic Disproportion; Cesarean Section, Repeat; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** The study was carried out to determine the caesarean section rate, to analyse the indications so that measures can be taken to reduce the caesarean section rate and its associated complications. A retrospective study was carried out over a period of five years from January 2000 to December 2004 at Gynae unit-I Bolan Medical Complex Hospital Quetta affiliated with Bolan Medical College Quetta. The source of information was the record of labour room, Operation Theater, antenatal and postnatal wards. This record provided the detailed information. The frequency of caesarean section during the study period was about 21%. Indications included, Dystocia [19.8%]. Fetal distress [19.6%]. Placenta praevia [18.3%]. Repeat caesarean [15.5%]. Previous one LSCS [for recurrent cause] [8.8%] Previous two or more LSCS [6.7%] Breech presentation [14.5%] and Cephalo pelvic disproportion [12.01%]. Nineteen percent of the total maternal deaths occurred during this period were because of the complications of caesarean section and Anesthesia. High prevalence of illiteracy and poverty in our female population of reproductive age, early marriages, high parity and increased maternal ages along with flaws in the health care system e.g. lack of facilities at the primary and secondary health care system, poor referral chain and departmental policies regarding dealing with commonest indications of caesarean section have been identified as major causes of ever increasing CSR.

## Chewing Gum

### Comparison of the effect of sugarfree orbit chewing gum and natural turpentine on salivary flow rate and pH.

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**Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 24 (4): 423-428/5 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Saliva-secretion; Salivation; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration; Turpentine; Randomized Controlled Trials; Single-Blind Method

**Abstract:** Medications, systemic diseases, head and neck radiotherapy and mental stress reduce the salivary flow rate and dispose one to dental caries and oral disease. There are different ways to compensate reduction of salivary flow rate such as sour c and ies, lemon, special stimulating sprays or lacques and chewing gums. Many factories such as Wrigly factory producing chewing gums claim to reduce caries rate by increasing salivary flow pH and after chewing their product. The purpose of this research was to compare the effect of sugarfree Orbit chewing gum and natural turpentine on the salivary flow rate and pH. This single blind r and omized clinical trial was accomplished on 16 dental students of Shaheed Beheshti University in 1383 using a cross - over method. The samples were selected by simple non - r and omized method divided into two groups, A and B each including eight persons. The saliva of all samples were collected 5 minutes after eating 2 sweet biscuits by active method during 10 minutes. Then the volume of collected saliva was measured and immediately the pH was determined by a calibrated pH meter. After 72h wash out period, on the 3rd day two biscuits were given to all of the samples and after 5 minutes 14 grams of sugarfree Orbit gum was given to samples of group B, the amount of saliva collected during 10 minutes measured, and the pH was resigtered. Again, after 72 h washed out period, on the 3rd day, two biscuits were given to all of the samples and after 5 minutes 14 grams of sugarfree Orbit was given to members of group B and equal amount of Turpentine to members of group A during 10 minutes of chewing. The amount of saliva and its pH was measured and registered again. The data were analyzed with sphericity and Friedman tests. The mean saliva flow rate after having the biscuits, chewing the gum and Turpentine was 5.0 $\pm$ 0.8 ml, 15.8 $\pm$ 1.0 ml, 13.7 $\pm$ 1.3 ml, respectively. The difference among three groups was statistically significant [P<0.005]. The mean salivary pH at the beginning was 5.8 $\pm$ 0.6 and after using gum and turpentine turned to 7.4 $\pm$ 0.5 and 7.1 $\pm$ 0.3. All of these amounts had a statistically significant difference [P<0.001]. Sugar free Orbit chewing gum causes increase of saliva flow rate and its pH. Therefore, preventing the mouth diseases, caused by Xerostomia and teeth diseases.

## Chimerism

### Chimerism: a new look.

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**Urology Journal** 2007; 4 (1): 1-9 (63 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chimera; Pregnancy; Stem Cells; Autoimmunity

**Abstract:** Microchimerism has become a familiar term in the past few years. Many groups all over the globe, specializing in a diverse array of basic and medical sciences, have turned their attention to microchimerism, its possible role in disease or repair, and its mechanism of action in the host body. We reviewed the current knowledge about this novel term. We search the PubMed, using all the derivatives of chimera. All papers and their bibliographic information published by December 2005 were reviewed and 61 were selected. Microchimerism is the presence of foreign or nonhost cells in a body. These are cells that live, differentiate, and persist in the host body by definition. These cells can enter the host body in a variety of manners. The most familiar aspect is microchimerism resulting from organ transplant. For many years now scientists have been debating over the interpretation of this phenomenon. We know that donor cell engraftment in the recipient body is a sign of transplantation success. What this means is that the body has developed tolerance toward the foreign organ and created a chimera. How long this chimeric state will last, whether these cells will induce or be induced to create a chronic complication in the long run, or will these genetically distinct cell types live peacefully in one body to the end of the host's life are the essence of the ongoing discussion and what probes researchers to continue their search.

## Chlorhexidine

### therapeutic uses

#### Evaluation of administration of Chlorhexidine rinse and antibiotic in decrease of mandibular third molar post extraction complications.

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**Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 24 (4): 429-434/6 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Molar, Third; Tooth Extraction-adverse effects; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Mouthwashes; Double-Blind Method; Mandible

**Abstract:** Patients are faced with some complications after third molar extraction. Considering this fact, some techniques are developed to reduce these complications, such as, Chlorhexidine rinse and antibiotic usage. Considering the importance of these complications, this study was conducted for the evaluation of Chlorhexidine rinse and antibiotic usage to reduce post extraction complications of mandibular third molar in Tehran University Dental School. The study was a randomized double-blind experimental one. The study cases were assigned to three groups, using Penicillin V [2 gr.], Chlorhexidine rinse using and control group. The opening range of jaw and special distances in the face were measured before surgery, 48 hours and one week later. The statistical tests used were Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U. Penicillin V and Chlorhexidine rinse had no effect on infection, trismus, swelling and dysfunction 7 days after extraction. Chlorhexidine rinse reduced swelling at 48 hours after extraction only, meanwhile the effect of Chlorhexidine rinse and Penicillin V on swelling after 48 hours differed significantly [ $P < 0.01$ ]. The study confirmed the positive effect of Chlorhexidine rinse on removing swelling at 48 hours after extraction of mandibular third molar, but it had not any effect on other complications. The group using Penicillin V did not show any decrease in post surgical complications.

## Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic

#### Hemodynamic profile during laparoscopic cholecystectomy versus laparoscopic bariatric surgery: the impact of morbid obesity.

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 51-60 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bariatric Surgery; Obesity, Morbid; Hemodynamic Phenomena; Cardiography, Impedance

**Abstract:** The present study investigated the hemodynamic profile using impedance cardiography [ICG] monitor during pneumoperitoneum for laparoscopic cholecystectomy versus bariatric surgery in order to determine the impact of body weight on hemodynamics. 32 adult patients [two groups, each 16 patients] were studied. Group 1 [16 patients] scheduled to undergo laparoscopic cholecystectomy [lapchole] with body mass index [BMI]  $28 \pm 5$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Group 2 [16 patients] scheduled to undergo laparoscopic adjustable bariatric [LAGB] surgery for treatment of morbid obesity with BMI  $45.3 \pm 8$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>. under general anesthesia. Besides routine monitoring, impedance cardiography was used for hemodynamic monitoring. Three stages were identified for statistical analysis A, pre-insufflation, B, during vere pneumoperitoneum and C, at gas deflation. The mean values of cardiac index in group 1 at stages A, B and C were,  $3.0 \pm 1.7$ ,  $2.5 \pm 0.5$  and  $2.7 \pm 0.5$  L/min/m<sup>2</sup> respectively with significant low values in stage B compared to stage A [ $p < 0.05$ ]. The same trend continue in group 2 where the mean values were,  $2.4 \pm 0.6$ ,  $1.8 \pm 0.6$  and  $2.3 \pm 0.9$  L/min/m<sup>2</sup> respectively with significant differences compared to group 1 mean values [ $p < 0.05$ ]. Other hemodynamic variables showed non-significant differences [ $p > 0.05$ ]. Cardiac index showed significant decreasing trend in morbid obese patients compared to nonobese, which may reflect the effect of body weight on hemodynamics. On the other hand other hemodynamic parameters was not altered by body weight. We believe that hemodynamics should be closely monitored during laparoscopic surgery with pneumoperitoneum.

## Cholecystolithiasis

### surgery

#### The results of Laparoscopic treatment of the gallbladder lithiasis about 500 cases.

Beyrouti, Mohamed Issam; Beyrouti, Ramez; Ben Amar, Mohamed; Frikha, Foued; Gharbi, Walid; El Leuch, Slim; Chaabouni, Mohamed; Tafech, Issam; Dhieb, Nabil; Abid, Mohamed; Affes, Najmeddine; Masmoudi, Anis

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 20-24 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic; Treatment Outcome; Postoperative Complications; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is at present the gold standard treatment of gallbladder lithiasis. Assessment of Laparoscopic cholecystectomy. Through a retrospective series of 500 laparoscopic cholecystectomies during a period going from January 1996 to March 2000, we tried to evaluate our experience by comparing our results to the literature data. There were 420 women and 80 men with a sex ratio of 0.19. Average age was 50 years. 16.2% of our patients were obese. 13 patients had a history of respiratory disease and 122 history of a cardiovascular pathology essentially arterial hypertension. All our patients benefited from at least one hepatobiliary ultrasound examination before the intervention. Antibioprophylaxy was administrated in 93.8% of cases. In 23 cases [4.6%], a conversion was necessary for different causes. We noted 11 surgical complications [2.2%] among which 2 required a surgical resumption, and 11 medical complications dominated by broncho-pulmonary infections. We had no death.

## Clinical Competence

#### Rating errors in the assessment of clinical competence of newly graduated doctors.

Abdella, Nabila; Al Jarallah, Khaled F.; Moussa, Mohamed A.A.; Al Mutairi, Nawaf; Premadasa, I.G.; Shehab, Diaa

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**Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization** 2007; 6 (1): 34-36 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Physicians; Educational Measurement; Internship and Residency; Education, Medical

**Abstract:** Clinicians and academicians attached to health care institutions who share the responsibility for training medical graduates, need to guard against common errors of measurement when assessing trainees' competencies. This study aims to identify the rating errors that may occur during the assessment of the clinical competence of interns. Trainers assigned responsibility for the internship program assessed the competencies of 45 internship trainees in the March 2002 cohort in six domains [case presentation, clinical skills, diagnosis, therapy, [h and ling of emergencies and professional behavior] using a structured format provided. Competencies related to different clinical problems were rated under 1 = Unsatisfactory, 2 = Below expected standard, 3 = At expected standard, 4 = Above expected standard or 5 = Excellent. 4868 assessments were made of the performances of 45 interns who completed rotations in Surgery, Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, and Pediatrics. 66% of all ratings fell in Excellent category [mean = 4, mode = 5]. The rotations in Surgery and Pediatrics elicited more Excellent ratings [37.6% and 31.8% respectively] than other specialties. Of all trainers, Registrars allocated the highest proportion [46%] of excellent ratings. When considering the number of trainers in each category Excellent ratings had been assigned to a high extent by Assistant Registrars [72%], and Registrars [70%] A high proportion of the ratings given by the trainers fell at the upper end of the Rating Scale. This could be a result of the assessments being affected by errors of leniency, compromising their usefulness. It is desirable that the heads of the respective Clinical Departments take steps to organize appropriate training programs so that the trainers improve their knowledge in the concepts underlying the assessment of clinical competencies and skills and methods of the use of the instruments.

#### Reflections on the assessment of the knowledge and clinical competence of medical graduates in training.

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**Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization** 2007; 6 (1): 37-39 (2 ref.)

**Keywords:** Knowledge; Educational Measurement; Physicians; Education, Medical

## Combinatorial Chemistry Techniques

#### Heterogenous phase as a mean in combinatorial chemistry.

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**SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal** 2007; 15 (2): 65-95 (124 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drug Design; Chemistry, Pharmaceutical-methods

**Abstract:** Combinatorial chemistry is a rapid and inexpensive technique for the synthesis of hundreds of thousands of organic compounds of potential medicinal activity. In the past few decades a large number of combinatorial libraries have been constructed, and significantly supplement the chemical diversity of the traditional collections of the potentially active medicinal compounds. Solid phase synthesis was used to enrich the combinatorial chemistry

libraries, through the use of solid supports [resins] and their modified forms. Most of the new libraries of compounds appeared recently, were synthesized by the use of solid-phase. Solid-phase combinatorial chemistry [SPCC] is now considered as an outst and ing branch in pharmaceutical chemistry research and is used extensively as a tool for drug discovery within the context of high-throughput chemical synthesis. The best general pure libraries synthesized by the use of solid phase combinatorial chemistry [SPCC] may well be those of intermediate complexity that are free of artifact-causing nuisance compounds.

## Compartment Syndromes

### Compartment syndrome of the lower limbs in association with paraphenylenediamine poisoning: case report and literature review.

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**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 59-61/75 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lower Extremity; Phenylenediamines-poisoning; Review Literature

## Complementary Therapies

### Alternative medicine, science or quackery?

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**Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology** 2007; 5 (1): 38-40 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Delivery of Health Care; Mind-Body and Relaxation Techniques; Medicine, Traditional

**Abstract:** Traditional Medicine as practiced to day is based on science and clinical trials. Alternative Medicine is an inheritance of human civilization 5000 years and beyond. But, it became institutionalized, with its own ethics, laws and research. Yet, there is much to be done to gain evidence for its efficacy. Yemen in this respect lags behind and there is an urgent need for Alternative medicine laws and regulations.

## Computers, Handheld

### utilization

#### Usefulness of personal digital assistants [palm and pocket PC] in the medical field.

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**Lebanese Medical Journal** 2007; 55 (1): 19-28 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Microcomputers; Technology, Medical

**Abstract:** The Personal Digital Assistant [PDA] has become nowadays a powerful and essential tool for many physicians. Its promising success in the near future and the lack of information in regard to its use in Lebanon led to this transverse study. A questionnaire was submitted to the doctors, residents and interns of Hotel-Dieu de France [HDF] Hospital [Beirut], during March-April 2004 in order to evaluate the use of PDAs, the preferences and the needs of the medical personnel and to propose solutions which can meet its needs. The answers' rate to the questionnaire is 70.3% [303 answers]. The PDA possession rate is 30.36% it is significantly more important in physicians compared to surgeons. Among those having a PDA, the operating system Palm dominates with 60% with a current tendency towards the purchase of Pocket PC the operating system Pocket PC dominates the Phone PDAs. Approximately one third use their PDA ineffectively and admit having difficulties which greatly reduce its use in the medical field. Lexi-Drugs is the most used pharmaceutical guide, Sanford Guide the most used microbiological guide, iSilo the most used medical textbooks reader. More than 85% do not use any program to follow up their patients or read medical journals. Two thirds recognize the beneficial role of the PDA on the quality and the speed of the medical practice one third consider that it reduces medical errors. The availability of medical programs is significantly more important for Palm. Among the subjects not having a PDA, 47% hope to buy one in the year to come the possession rate of PDAs is estimated to reach 69.3% in 2010. Computerization of the medical data, installation of a wireless network, courses on the use of PDAs in the medical field, etc., are needs considered to be useful by 60-80% of the responders. Many medical utilities are already computerized. They still have to be presented in a format compatible with PDAs to answer a great part of the needs. A guided hospital policy and an educational program are needed to increase the usefulness of PDAs in the medical field.



## Contrast Media

### toxicity

#### Contrast-induced nephropathy.

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**Lebanese Medical Journal** 2007; 55 (1): 29-38 (55 ref.)

**Keywords:** Kidney Diseases-chemically induced; Kidney-pathology; Risk Factors; Technology, Radiologic

## Cryptosporidiosis

### epidemiology

#### Cryptosporidiosis among patients with diarrhoea attending Nyala Hospital.

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**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 41-43/73 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diarrhea-etiology; Diarrhea-Parasitology; Parasitic Diseases; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Cryptosporidiosis is a parasitic zoonotic non-bloody diarrhoeal disease that affects all people. Children and the immunosuppressed are more at risk than immunocompetent adults. It occurs in an epidemic as well as sporadic forms. Stool examination for Cryptosporidium oocysts has to be considered in non-bloody diarrhoea stools. The objective of this study is to determine the prevalence of Cryptosporidiosis among patients presenting with non-bloody diarrhoea to Nyala medical laboratory. This is a descriptive cross-sectional study including non-bloody diarrhoeal stool specimens of 72 patients. The stool specimens were examined for Cryptosporidium oocysts by using Safranin/Methylene blue stain technique. Eleven [15.3%] out of 72 patients were positive for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Seven of them were below five years of age. Cryptosporidiosis is a common cause of non-bloody diarrhoea especially among children. This study enrolled a small number of patients. Nevertheless we recommend inclusion of Cryptosporidium in laboratory examination of non-bloody diarrhoeal stools in certain locations.

### veterinary

#### A survey on cryptosporidial infection in horse in Urmia area, northwestern Iran.

Tavassoli, M.; Sodagar Skandarabadi, M.; Soltanaliyjad, F.

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**Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research** 2007; 8 (1): 86-90/102 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cryptosporidiosis-epidemiology; Data Collection; Horses; Cryptosporidium; Cryptosporidium parvum

**Abstract:** To investigate the prevalence of Cryptosporidium infection in horses, a total of 221 faecal specimens were collected from 18 villages of Urmia, northwestern Iran. The samples were studied microscopically by modified Ziehl-Neelsen staining. The cryptosporidial infection was found in the collected samples from 11 of 18 villages. Although the prevalence of the infection was 15.8%, none of the infected horses appeared clinically ill.

## Cystitis, Interstitial

### therapy

#### Intravesical Bacillus Calmette-Guerin for treatment of refractory interstitial cystitis.

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**Urology Journal** 2007; 4 (1): 18-23 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mycobacterium bovis; Administration, Intravesical; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to examine the efficacy and safety of intravesical Bacillus Calmette-Guerin [BCG] in the treatment of refractory interstitial cystitis [IC]. Thirteen patients with refractory IC were enrolled in the study. They were scheduled to receive 6 weekly courses of treatment with intravesical BCG. Variables including the frequency, nocturia, urgency, pelvic pain, dyspareunia, dysuria, IC symptom index, IC problem index, and average voided volume were assessed every 6 months after the BCG therapy. Thirteen patients received the complete course of intravesical BCG therapy. Twenty-four months after the treatment a mean improvement of 51.9% was seen in frequency [P = .001], 43.2% in nocturia [P = .002], 28.7% in urgency [P = .004], 43.1% in pelvic pain [P = .001], 58.3% in dyspareunia [P = .003], 6.5% in dysuria [P = .16], 57.7% in the O'Leary-Sant 1C symptom index [P = .001], and 61.8% in the O'Leary-Sant 1C problem index [P=.001] scores.

A significant improvement was seen in the mean average voided volume at the 24th follow-up month [89.5%; P=.001]. Intravesical BCG is a relatively effective treatment in patients with refractory 1C. Its efficacy seems to be modest and lasts for at least 24 months in majority of the patients. It is also safe and well tolerated.

## Deafness

### genetics

#### Localization of DFNB28 locus in a Pakistani consanguineous kindred.

Sultana, Salma; Jalali, Samina; Jabeen, Farhat; Shami, Sa.; Khaliq, Shagufta; Ismail, Muhammad; Abid, Aiysha; Nasir, Muhammad

Quaid i Azam University - Department of Biological Sciences

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (1): 21-24 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Comsanguinity; Genetic Diseases, Inborn; Deafness-etiology; Chromosome Mapping

**Abstract:** To determine the disease locus involved in autosomal recessive nonsyndromic deafness. Five generations of a Pakistani sheikh consanguineous family suffering from nonsyndromic deafness was ascertained from the Punjab province. The molecular studies were carried out at Biomedical and Genetic Engineering Division, KRL, Islamabad. Fifteen family members [five affected and ten normal] were processed for molecular studies. All marriages were consanguineous. Linkage analysis for known loci of autosomal recessive non-syndromic deafness was carried out. Two point lod score analysis resulted in maximum lod score [Z max] 4.35 for marker D22S445 at 6 = 0. Significant linkage was found with DPNB28 locus at chromosome 22 [22q13].

## Dental Cements

#### Comparing the retention of two luting agents with common core type materials.

Sabouhi, M.; Farhadi, A.

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - Dental School - Department of Fixed Prosthodontics

**Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 24 (4): 463-468/11 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dental Prosthesis Retention; Denture Retention; Dental Materials

**Abstract:** A major part of dental work is associated with fixed prosthodontics. The permanence of cemented restorations is based on different factors for instance, retention, appropriate cement and applying the correct way of use. The aim of this study was to compare the retention of zinc phosphate and polycarboxylate cements with the common core build up materials such as amalgam, composite, casting alloy and coremax II. In this experimental study twenty 6x6 mm cylinders were produced from every core build-up material. The teeth were prepared by means of mounting and cutting by high speed h and piece. To build - up a substitutionary crown cylinder, 100 cylinders were made by means of based metal casting alloy ingut with external diameter of 12 mm, height of 6 mm and a 6.1 mm hole in the center. 10 samples were cemented with zinc phosphate and the other 10 with polycarboxylate. The samples were placed under the dartec machine and the necessary power for egress of piston from cylinder was measured by the dartec. The data were analyzed by SPSS software, factorial ANOVA and Duncan tests. The retention mean value of zincphosphate cement to casting alloy, Amalgam, Composite, Coremax II and the tooth sample was respectively as follows: 77+/-5, 71+/-5, 37+/-4, 32+/-2 and 24+/-2 MPa. The retention mean value of polycarboxylate cement to tooth, Amalgam, casting alloy, Composite and Coremax II was respectively as follows: 37+/-3, 32+/-6, 22+/-4, 10+/-1 and 8+/-1 MPa. ANOVA test demonstrated statistically significant differences between retention mean value of zinc phosphate and polycarboxylate cement with 5 core build-up materials [P<0.001]. The reason of more retention in polycarboylate cement to tooth structure can be related to chemical bonding between tooth and cement. The results of this study revealed that the casting alloy provided more retention than amalgam. The more retention of amalgam in comparison with composite and coremax II can be related to a more powerful compressive strength of amalgam.

## Dental Research

#### The ultimate goal of advanced dental composite research.

Garoushi, Sufyan

University of Turku

**LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 114-115 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Composite Resins; Dental Materials

## Dentin Sensitivity

#### Clinical evaluation of Isodon and NaF on tooth hypersemitivity after initial periodontal therapy.

Isfahanizadeh, N.; Naderi, H.R.

Azad Islamic University - Dental School

**Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 24 (4): 411-414/3 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Periodontal Dressings; Isodon; Sodium Fluoride

**Abstract:** Dentin hypersensitivity is a frequently problem after periodontal therapy. Many substances have been advocated for the treatment of this problem and numerous clinical studies investigated their efficacy. The aim of this clinical trial was to study the effectiveness of potassium nitrate and sodium fluoride gels for the reduction of tooth sensitivity following initial phase of periodontal therapy. In sixteen subjects following initial phase of periodontal therapy 274 sensitive teeth were detected. R and omly in one quadrant Isodan and in other quadrant sodium fluoride was applied and in the other applied no material. After one and two weeks plaque index and pain score were assessed in each group. The data obtained were analyzed by means of chi - square and Mann - Whitney test. There were significant difference between the two groups [Isodan and NaF] and control group at the first week and immediately after scaling in reducing dentin hypersensitivity whereas no significant difference was found between Isodan and NaF in the whole. At the second week and immediately after scaling, there was a significant difference between Isodan and the control group [ $P<0.05$ ], but there was no significant difference between NaF and the control group. Reduction of plaque index was significant in all groups between the first and the second week but there was no significant difference between groups. This study showed that both gels appear to have therapeutic effects to reduce hypersensitivity however Isodan has more prolonged effect. Also proper plaque control reduced tooth hypersensitivity.

## prevention and control

### Clinical comparison between potassium nitrate and strontium chloride in decreasing hypersensitivity following resective periodontal surgery.

Lafzi, A.; Abolfazli, N.; Sadeghpour, S.

Tabriz University of Medical Sciences - Dental School - Department Of Periodontics

**Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 24 (4): 505-511/17 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Strontium-therapeutic uses; Nitrates; Potassium Compounds; Periodontal Diseases-surgery

**Abstract:** Dentin hypersensitivity is a transient toothache with multiple external stimuli that has high prevalence in adults [about one out of every seven patients]. The aim of this study is clinical comparison of the role of potassium nitrate and strontium chloride in decreasing hypersensitivity following periodontal resective surgery. Fifty one patients with tooth hypersensitivity following resective periodontal surgery participated in this study. Patients were r and omly divided into 3 groups, group I: patients using Sensodyne toothpaste containing potassium nitrate, II: patients using Sensodyne toothpaste containing strontium chloride and group III: as control. The patients used the dentifrices for 14 days. The severity of hypersensitivity was recorded in specific questionnaires designed for this study and verified by visual Analogue Scale [VAS]. Furthermore, the severity of hypersensitivity of different teeth and the different irritants producing hypersensitivity according to gender and age were recorded. Collected data was statistically analyzed using exact Fisher and Chi-square tests. Out of 51 participants in the study there were 30 females and 21 males. No statistically significant differences were found between group I and group II [ $P>0.05$ ], but there were significant differences in hypersensitivity reduction between group III with group I and II [ $P<0.05$ ]. Cold was the most common irritant in this study 96.2% and after that, heat with 33.3% of cases. The most common involved teeth were m and ibular lateral and central incisors respectively. According to the high rate of tooth hypersensitivity following resective periodontal surgery, the use of desensitizing agents such as potassium nitrate and strontium chloride along with good oral hygiene are recommended.

## Developmental Disabilities

### etiology

#### Bilateral perisylvian syndrome - a study of 11 patients in Oman.

Ahmed, Riaz

Royal Hospital - Child Neurologist

**Oman Medical Journal** 2007; 22 (1-2): 58-60 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Syndrome; Microcephaly; Seizures; Dystonia; Electroencephalography; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Diagnostic Imaging

**Abstract:** Recent advances in neuro imaging have helped the clinician to correlate clinical features with radiological findings in various neurological disorders. This study describes 11 children with developmental delay with no known etiology that showed bilateral perisylvian abnormalities in imaging study. Most of the patients had spastic weakness of the limbs, microcephaly, severe developmental retardation and seizures, as common symptoms. Speech and language disorders along with masticatory and swallowing problems were encountered in 85% of the patients. Three patients had generalized dystonia with choreic movements mostly seen in the facial trunk muscles. Further studies are required to evaluate the definite etiology.

## Diabetes Mellitus

### epidemiology

#### Do we have a diabetes epidemic in Libya?

Bakoush, Omran; El Gzyri, Targ

Lund University - Department of Clinical Sciences/Nephrology

**LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 123-125 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Disease Outbreaks; World Health Organization; Cost of Illness; Health Care Costs; Diabetes Mellitus-economics

### **prevention and control**

**The progress to diabetes: impressive risk reduction by rosiglitazone.**

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**LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 116-117 (2 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypoglycemic Agents; Thiazolidinediones-therapeutic uses; Risk Factors

### **therapy**

**Basic management of diabetes mellitus: practical guidelines.**

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University Hospital Malmö UMAS - Department of Endocrinology and Diabetes

**LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 176-184 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Disease Management; Practice Guidelines; Diabetes Mellitus-diagnosis; Insulin; Blood Glucose; Hypoglycemic Agents

**Abstract:** Diabetes mellitus is a major health problem associated with microvascular and macrovascular complications, leading to increased morbidity and mortality. It is rapidly growing worldwide with a huge economical and social burden. Although prevention and treatment of diabetes and its complications play a key role in reducing its morbidity and mortality, they require an integrated team approach at national and international levels. Early diagnosis, correct treatment, and effective follow-up are essential in any health care system to prevent complications of diabetes and ensure patients' well being.

### **Domestic Violence**

**Assessment of prevalence, outcome and factors related to domestic physical violence in pregnant women referring to delivery departments of Sanandaj hospitals.**

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 11 (4): 32-41/5 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy; Delivery, Obstetric; Prevalence; Pregnancy Outcome; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Domestic violence has been recognized as a public cultural and health issue that can affect pregnancy through direct or indirect mechanisms. The present study was conducted to investigate the prevalence, related factors and outcome of physical domestic violence against pregnant women in Sanandaj hospitals. This cross-sectional study included 840 pregnant women who had been selected by systematic random sampling and hospitalized for termination of pregnancy [labor or abortion]. Data were collected from constructional interview and labor documents. Consequences of domestic violence included LBW, PROM, abortion, preterm labor and still birth. The results were analyzed through descriptive and analytical tests. The prevalence of physical domestic violence during pregnancy was 8.5%. Most cases were housewives [ $p < 0.05$ ] and of low economic status [ $p < 0.01$ ]. Regarding their husband's, low education [ $p < 0.03$ ], unemployment, smoking, drug abuse [ $p < 0.000$ ] and alcohol drinking [ $p < 0.01$ ] had significant relationships with the prevalence of domestic violence. Cultural differences and shotgun wedding [ $p < 0.01$ ] were associated with higher rates of physical domestic violence during pregnancy. Women who had experienced such aggression were more likely to have premature rupture of membranes and abortion. Routine screening for domestic violence in pregnancy and educational measures to convince the men to change their violent conduct, empowerment of the women and reforming the defective cultural structure of the society should be taken into consideration.

### **Doxorubicin**

#### **toxicity**

**Increased serum and cardiac acyl-carnitine/free carnitine ratio during development of doxorubicin-induced cardiotoxicity.**

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**SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal** 2007; 15 (2): 120-126 (43 ref.)

**Keywords:** Heart-drug effects; Carnitine-blood; Carnitine-analogs and derivatives; Rats, Wistar; Adenosine Triphosphate

**Abstract:** This study has been initiated to investigate whether cumulative doxorubicin [DOX] therapy alters serum and cardiac carnitine levels and if so, whether these alterations should be viewed as a mechanism and/or as an index during development of DOX-induced cardiotoxicity. To achieve the ultimate goal of this study, a total of 40 adult male

Wistar albino rats were divided into 4 groups. In the first group, animals were injected intraperitoneally [i. P.] with normal saline [0.5 ml/200 gm body weight] and served as a normal control. Animals in the second to the fourth groups were injected every other day with DOX [3 mg/kg, i.P.], to obtain treatments with cumulative doses of 6 mg/kg [group 2], 12 mg/kg [group 3] and 18 mg/kg [group 4]. At 24 hours after receiving the last dose of DOX, animals were sacrificed serum as well as hearts were isolated and analyzed. DOX induced a significant and dose-dependent increase in serum creatine phosphokinase isoenzyme [CK-MB], lactate dehydrogenase [LDH], acyl-carnitine [AC]/free carnitine [FC] ratio and a significant decrease in serum free FC. In cardiac tissues, DOX induced a significant 46% and 63% decrease in FC after cumulative doses of 12 and 18 mg/kg, respectively. In contrast to FC, DOX induced a significant 70% and 81% increase in AC after cumulative doses of 12 and 18 mg/kg, respectively. Moreover, DOX treatment showed significant and dose-dependent decrease in adenosine triphosphate [ATP] level in cardiac tissues. In conclusion, data from this study suggest that: [1] Decreased myocardial carnitine level should be viewed as a mechanism during development of DOX cardiotoxicity, and [2] the parallel increase of serum AC/FC ratio and cardiotoxicity enzymatic indices, may point to the possible consideration of AC/FC ratio as a marker during development of DOX cardiotoxicity.

## Drug Eruptions

### epidemiology

#### Fixed drug eruption: about 13 cases.

Daoud, Wafa; Zeglaoui, Faten; Kastalli, Sarra; El Fekih, Nadia; Fazaa, Becima; Loueslati, Mohamed; Belkahia, Chalbi; Kamoun, Mohamed R.

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 39-41 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drug Eruptions-etiology; Retrospective Studies; Sulfonamides

**Abstract:** To discuss, through a retrospective study, the epidemiological and clinical aspects and the causative agents of fixed drug eruption. Thirteen cases were collected retrospectively during 11 years. There were 10 females and 3 males with a mean age of 44 years. The lesions correspond to erythematous plaques which fade to leave slate-brown macules in all cases. The most frequent localizations were limbs [12 cases], trunk [6 cases], face [3 cases] and external genitals [3 cases]. Sulfonamides were the most frequent responsible drugs in our series [7 cases]. Fixed drug eruption is characterized by one or more erythematous plaques which recur in the same places after challenge. Sulfonamides are actually the most frequent causative drugs in the different series.

## Drug Resistance, Microbial

### Bacterial flora and antibiotic resistance in a clinical haematology unit.

Thabet, Lamia; Jeddi, Ramzi; Ben Naji, Hend; Aissaoui, Lamia; Bellakhal, Rayhane; Ben Abid, Hela; Belhadj, Zaher; Turki, Amel; Ben Redjeb, Saïda; Meddeb, Balkis

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (4): 347-351 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Drug Resistance; Neutropenia; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Hematology; Infections; Anti-Infective Agents

**Abstract:** Infections are among the most serious complications in neutropenic patients and are associated with an increased morbidity and mortality. Ongoing surveillance of infection in neutropenic patients is essential to detect changes in epidemiology and to guide better empirical antibiotic regimens and infection control policies. The aim of this study is to analyze the bacterial flora and the antibiotic resistance of isolates in a clinical haematology unit during three years period. From 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2005, 437 strains were isolated from different specimens. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing has been carried out by disk diffusion method as referred to the French Society of Microbiology. All susceptibility data were stored in a laboratory data base using Whonet software. Duplicate isolates defined as the same bacterial species for the same patient with the same profile of susceptibility were excluded. Gram negative bacilli [GNB] rate was 47.1% and Gram positive cocci [GPC] rate 52.9%. The most frequently identified species were coagulase negative staphylococci [CNS]: 29.3%, *Escherichia coli*: 14%, *Staphylococcus aureus*: 10.7%, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*: 9.1% and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*: 7.5%. The global rate of methicillin resistant staphylococci was 27.7% for *S. aureus* and 61.4% for CNS, no GISA [glycopeptide intermediate *S. aureus*] was detected during the study period. For *E. coli*, the frequencies of resistance to ceftazidime, ciprofloxacin and amikacin were respectively: 45%, 26.3% and 21.3%. Concerning *K. pneumoniae*, 84, 8% of strains were resistant to ceftazidime and were producing extended spectrum, -lactamase [BLSE]. The trends of resistance showed an increasing rate of *K. pneumoniae* BLSE: 57.1% in 2003 versus 95.5% in 2005. However, all isolates remained susceptible to imipenem and colistin. Concerning *P. aeruginosa*, 50% were resistant to ceftazidime, 50% to imipenem, 51.6% to ciprofloxacin and 54.5% to amikacin. An increasing rate of imipenem resistance in *P. aeruginosa* was observed from 2003 to 2005 [28.6% in 2003 versus 45.5% in 2005]. Following this study, a restriction use of ceftazidime [substituted by piperacillin-tazobactam] was instated in the unit. A further study should be conducted to evaluate the impact of piperacillin-tazobactam as a first line treatment in neutropenic patients.

## Dyslipidemias

### Dyslipidemia and psoriasis.

Gauridi, Rezi; Mibdi, Nasser Tayebi; Ismaili, Habib; Nahid, Yelda

**Iranian Journal of Dermatology** 2007; 9 (4): 378-380 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Psoriasis; Lipoproteins, LDL; Lipoproteins, HDL; Lipoproteins, VLDL; Cholesterol

## Echinococcosis

### diagnosis

#### Hydatid cyst of urinary tract. Eleven cases at a single center.

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**Urology Journal** 2007; 4 (1): 41-45 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Echinococcosis-surgery; Urinary Tract Infections-parasitology; Cystectomy

**Abstract:** We retrospectively reviewed clinical records of 11 patients with hydatid cyst of the urinary tract admitted to our institution from 1998 to 2005. Hospital and follow-up records of 11 patients with hydatid cyst of the urinary tract were reviewed and data on the patients' symptoms and signs at presentation, radiological findings, diagnostic tests, pathologic findings, and surgical outcomes were reviewed. The chief complaint was flank pain in 7 patients [63.6%]. Hydatiduria was not seen in any of our patients. Ten patients had renal involvement and 1 had a retrovesical hydatid cyst. Eosinophilia was detected in 2 of 11 patients who were tested. A positive indirect hemagglutination test was seen in 4 of 7 patients and a positive Casoni test in 1 of 2. Intravenous urography revealed caliceal distortion in 6 patients [54.5%], caliectasis in 3 [27.3%], and nonfunctioning kidney in 2 [18.2%]. Ultrasonography showed a complex cyst in all of the patients. Computed tomography demonstrated multivesicular cystic structure in 4 patients [36.4%], complex cyst in 4 [36.4%], and a simple cyst in 3 [27.3%]. Definite diagnosis was made only after surgical operation. We performed nephrectomy in 2 patients [18.2%], partial nephrectomy in 2 [18.2%], cystectomy plus marsupialization in 5 [45.4%], and retrovesical surgery in 1 [9.1%]. One patient refused surgical treatment. There was no perioperative major complication. Renal hydatidosis is a rare entity and the main challenge is preoperative diagnosis. Radiological and serologic studies, although indicative, cannot confirm the diagnosis, and only pathologic examination after surgical removal can confirm echinococcal infection.

#### Pancreas hydatid cyst: a case report.

Cheikh, I.; Maamouri, N.; Noura, k.; Jouini, M.; Belkahla, N.; Bouaziz, S.; Chaabouni, H.; Ouerghi, H.; Mnif, E.; Ben Safta, Z.; Ben Mami, N.

**Maghreb Medical** 2007; 27 (382): 287-288 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pancreas-parasitology; Pancreatectomy

**Abstract:** Echinococcal involvement of the pancreas is extremely rare. The clinical presentation is polymorph and the diagnosis is rarely evocated before surgery. We report a 60-year-old woman presenting with epigastric pain. Abdominal examination found an epigastric mass. Radiologic explorations [Abdominal ultrasound and a computed tomography scan] revealed a pancreatic cyst located in the corpus and in the tail. The diagnosis of hydatid cyst was made at laparotomy. The cyst was treated by aspiration and injection of hypertonic saline solution followed by cystectomy. Three years later, the patient was asymptomatic without recurrence of hydatid cysts. Epidemiological, clinical, biological and radiological data should allow better detection of hydatid cysts of pancreas. Surgical treatment depends on the location of the cyst in the pancreas.

### epidemiology

#### Hydatid disease in Aden Private Hospital.

Lasswar, Al Khader N.

Aden University - Faculty of Medicine

**Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology** 2007; 5 (1): 14-17 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hospitals, Private; Retrospective Studies; Echinococcosis-diagnosis

**Abstract:** Retrospective study of [72] surgically established cases of hydatid cyst [H.C] in Aden private hospital covering ages from 6-65 years old mostly from rural areas involving 42 females and 30 males were studied. The young and the middle age form the majority of patients under study while Children form the least group. Because it is evident that the size of [H.C] increases by 1 cm in diameter annually, children have less chance to develop symptoms compared to the young and elders.

#### Survey of the risk factors of hydatid cyst infection in Lordegan area of Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province of Iran, 2004.

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**Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 8 (4): 63-67/10 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Risk Factors; Knowledge; Data Collection

**Abstract:** Hydatid cyst is a zoonotic disease and is distributed worldwide. The disease is endemic in most parts of Iran and due to presence of husband and wife jobs, Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province of Iran is potentially one of the high risk areas for the disease. Seroepidemiological investigations in this province revealed that Lordegan area had a high prevalence of Hydatid cyst. This survey was performed to find the risk factors of the disease in Lordegan area. This descriptive and analytical study was performed on 500 cases selected randomly from all the people above 15 years old in Lordegan area. A questionnaire containing risk factors of the disease was filled in by each individual. Thirty

butcher shops were also inspected and were asked about Hydatid cyst risk factors. Healthy drinking water was available for 88.2%. Effective washing of vegetables was practiced by 54.4% of the individuals. 7.2% were aware about transmission routes of the disease. In 8.4% of cases foods were exposed to dust. Dogs were kept at home of 22.4% of the cases and 42.6% of the individuals kept domestic animals in their houses. 75% of them expressed the presence of stray dogs in their living places. Questionnaire forms filled by butchers showed that in 30% of the cases, stray dogs were present in the butchery places and in 20%, the dogs were fed by infected meats. 40% of the butchers blow under the skin of slathered livestock to facilitate the process of skin off. Results of this survey indicated that all people especially butchers should be subjected to health education about risk factors of Hydatid cyst.

## Echocardiography, Doppler

### Assessment of the reasons prompting a first echocardiography in children: a Lebanese multicenter study.

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**Lebanese Medical Journal** 2007; 55 (1): 2-10 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Child; Pediatrics; Abnormalities; Down Syndrome; Multicenter Studies

**Abstract:** To study the different indications behind performance of a first Doppler echocardiography [DE] in children, to assess the results and their impact on the residency teaching program in Lebanon. Retrospective study over a 40-month period, from March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2002, through June 30, 2005. Patients referred for the first DE were examined in different medical centers in Beirut, Mount-Lebanon and South Lebanon. 3137 new patients aged from 0 to 18 years [average: 54 months] were included in the analysis. The percentage of patients seen as outpatients was 48% in departments of pediatrics and emergency rooms: 38.2%; intensive care neonatal units: 13%; and in maternity wards/nurseries: 0.8%. 2198 patients [70.1%] had normal DE. Heart murmur accounts for 45.6% of DE requests, followed by extracardiac malformations and presence of dysmorphic features [7.2%], cyanosis [6.8%], suspicion of rheumatic fever [5.7%], cardiac arrhythmia [3.8%], bronchopneumopathies and respiratory distress [3.5%], chest pain and palpitations [3.3%]. Innocent murmur was found in 53.9% of patients referred for heart murmur among syndromes and malformations. Down's syndrome was the most frequent pathology, followed by poly malformations, the VACTERL syndrome and the cleft lip and palate. Cyanotic congenital heart disease was diagnosed in 34% of cases referred for cyanosis. The diagnosis of carditis was confirmed in 84.6% of children with clinical picture of rheumatic fever. In cases of malaise, dizziness and loss of consciousness, no abnormality was detected on DE. DE should be a complement to clinical exam, which is often sufficient to reveal a cardiac pathology. However, some conditions, where cardiovascular exam is normal require a DE. The question of when and why to request a DE must be a priority in the pediatric resident training program.

## Education, Medical

### manpower

#### The role of national medical education in Kuwait.

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Kuwait University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Community Medicine

**Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization** 2007; 6 (1): 13-17 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Manpower; Physicians; Delivery of Health Care; Laboratory Personnel

**Abstract:** This study highlights the role of national medical education in the promotion of medical manpower. This was emphasized through tracking the development in the size and professional structure of the main category of the Kuwait national health care delivery system, the physicians, throughout the years 1996 to 2001. Data were ascertained from three sources: Department of Vital and Health Statistics and Department of Manpower, Ministry of Health for data on physicians, and Department of Statistics and Information Sector, Ministry of Planning, Kuwait for data on population. The study revealed increasing trends toward employment of Kuwaiti female physicians, employment of Kuwaiti physicians to upper and lower ranks, and rarity of Kuwaiti physicians in some specialties, such as anesthesia. The study emphasized the role of national medical education in increasing the number of Kuwaiti graduates. Moreover, the study highlighted the apparent influence of KIMS in enhancement of higher medical specialization training programs as witnessed by the predominance of Kuwaiti physicians in the leading job categories. Besides, the study generated essential information required for planning the qualitative and quantitative pattern of the higher specialization programs.

## Education, Medical, Graduate

### Speciality choices of women doctors in Kuwait.

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**Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization** 2007; 6 (1): 21-25 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Physicians, Women; Women; Fellowships and Scholarships; Medical Staff, Hospital

**Abstract:** To identify the medical specialties that were selected by women medical graduates for postgraduate training and the distribution of the specialties among the trainees. Data maintained on women medical graduate registering for postgraduate training provided or monitored by the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization during 1974 to 1998 were reviewed. Of the 603 subjects, 543 [90%] were Kuwaiti nationals. They had obtained the basic degree in medicine from many universities in the region, with 358 [59.4%] having graduated from Kuwait University. The specialties of Pediatrics [18.2%], Family Medicine [15%] Obstetrics and Gynecology [13.6%] and Medicine [11.6%] ranked higher than the others among the choices for training as Assistant Registrar. 166 [32%] received training abroad on state-funded scholarships, 93 [56%] opting for the United Kingdom and Ireland and 120 [19.9%] had obtained a Diploma or a Master's degree in the chosen specialties. 152 [25.2%] qualified with Memberships/Fellowships from Royal Colleges in UK and Ireland or Board Certificates from North America or institutions in other countries. Pediatrics, Family Medicine and Obstetrics and Gynecology are preferred for specialist training by women medical graduates in Kuwait. Surgery does not appear as an attractive choice. The findings are similar to observations made in previous investigations in other countries. The socio-cultural factors existing in the society may act as an additional incentive for women doctors to select specialties that offer 'controllable life styles.

## organization and administration

### Postgraduate training in Kuwait: review of accomplishments.

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Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization

**Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization** 2007; 6 (1): 18-20 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Education, Medical, Graduate; Internship and Residency; Publications; Internet; Education, Medical, Continuing

## standards

### Pattern of postgraduate specialization of Kuwaiti medical graduates throughout the last 30 years.

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Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization [KIMS]

**Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization** 2007; 6 (1): 2-7 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Education, Medical, Graduate-organization and administration; Education, Medical; Gender Identity

**Abstract:** The study examines postgraduate specialty training of Kuwaiti medical graduates during the period 1968 to 1999, identifies their attained professional qualifications in order to reveal scarcity in some specialties. A survey was carried out involving review of the records maintained at the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization [KIMS] and Ministry of Health for all the trainees who were enrolled in higher training programs for specialization during the study. Information obtained from the records were ascertained through matching with the doctors' career destinations and employment in the recruitment departments of the health sector. Ascertained data included gender, year and awarding country, level of attained qualifications [medium: Diploma and M.Sc.; higher clinical: fellowship/membership: MRCP, FRCS, MRCOG, Boards of Kuwait, Canada, USA, Germany; and higher academic qualification: Ph.D.]. A total of 679 [363 males, 316 females] Kuwaiti medical graduates attained their higher postgraduate qualifications until year 1999. There was an excess of female postgraduates since 1993, and a drop in 1991 due to the Gulf War. Specialty differed according to gender males mostly opted for medicine and surgery, while females mainly chose obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics and family medicine. The nature of postgraduate qualifications differed according to gender, fewer females undertook academic qualifications. Also, the awarding country differed according to gender: females obtained their qualifications mostly from Kuwait or UK, while males were mainly awarded by Canadian, American or German universities. Scarcity in some clinical specialties was apparent: subspecialties in surgery [vascular, pediatric, h and chest, laparoscopic, neurosurgery and oncology]; pediatric [nephrology, respiratory, cardiology, and neonatology]; psychiatry, occupational medicine, and immunology. The number of Kuwaiti medical graduates with higher professional qualifications significantly increased after 1985 due to the establishment of KIMS and Kuwait Faculty of Medicine. Excess of female postgraduates since 1993 was due to the social and cultural transitions witnessed by Kuwait resulting in rapid urbanization, changing the structure and content of education, increasing the numbers of females employed, professional redistribution in social dimensions, and modification in life style. Gender significantly affected the nature of postgraduate studies, the awarding countries and the choice of specialty. The pattern of preference of Kuwaiti graduates to specialties was consistent with other parts of the world; males opted mainly to internal medicine and surgery, while females preferred obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics and family medicine. Scarcity in some specialties has been revealed and needs to be adjusted.

## Electromagnetic Fields

### Effect of a static magnetic field on bone healing in the dog: radiographic and histopathological studies.

Saifzadeh, S.; Hobbenaghi, R.; Shokouhi Sabet Jalali, F.; Kabiri, B.

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University of Urmia - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Department of Clinical Sciences

**Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research** 2007; 8 (1): 8-15/95-96 (19 ref.)



**Keywords:** Bone and Bones; Fracture Healing; Dogs; Osteotomy; Radiography; Pathology

**Abstract:** Although the promotional effects on bone healing of pulsed electromagnetic fields [PEMF] have been well demonstrated, the effects of static magnetic fields [SMF] remained unclear. In this study, effects of a custom-made magnetic wrap on radiographic and histopathological aspects of bone healing using a canine unstable osteotomy gap model were investigated. After an osteotomy of the midshaft radius, bone healing was evaluated over an 8-week-period in the control dogs [n = 5] and dogs exposed to SMF [1000 gauss] [n = 5]. Bone healing was evaluated by qualitative and quantitative evaluation of serial radiographs every 2 weeks. Histopathological study was also performed on osteotomized radii upon completion of the experimental period. Dogs exposed to SMF had more advanced radiographic healing of osteotomy sites. Cellular morphology scores of the SMF group was significantly greater as compared with the control group [P<0.05]. These results suggested that using the osteotomy gap model, SMF enhanced the radiographic and histopathological aspects of bone healing in dogs. Dogs at risk for delayed healing of fractures may benefit from treatment with SMF.

## Epilepsy

### diagnosis

#### Clinical presentation of epilepsy among adult Sudanese epileptic patients seen in Sheikh, Mohamed Kheirs Friday epileptic clinic-Sudan.

Hussein, A.; El Tahir, A.; Yasin, F.; Malkaldar, M.; Sidig, Amira; Mubark, B.; Ahmed, E.M.; Hashim, M.

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University of Khartoum - Faculty of Medicine

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 21-23/72 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Epilepsy-etiology; Epilepsy-epidemiology; Prospective Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** To study the pattern of clinical presentation of epilepsy among adult Sudanese epileptic patients. 120 patients with epilepsy were included in a prospective cross-sectional study. The study was conducted at Sheikh Mohamed Kheir Friday Epileptic Clinic. May 2003- Oct 2006. Males were [54.15%] while females were [45.85%]. In 80 patients [67%] no cause was identified. Cerebrovascular accident was found to be the commonest risk factor, 24 patients [20%] had a family history of epilepsy. 103 patients had generalized epilepsy while 18 patients had focal epilepsy. The prodromal symptoms and neurological signs were common among patients with partial epilepsy. 78 patients [64.8%] showed abnormal EEG. 12 patients [10%] with generalize epilepsy had abnormal CT of the brain, while 50% of those who had focal epilepsy had abnormal CT of the brain. Generalized epilepsy is more common than partial epilepsy. Prodromal symptoms and neurological signs were common among patients with partial epilepsy. EEG and CT Brain play an important role in supporting the diagnosis of epilepsy.

## Equidae

#### Identification of cyathostomes in equines in Iran.

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**Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research** 2007; 8 (1): 45-57/98 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Horses; Strongyle Infections, Equine; Nematode Infections

**Abstract:** Attempts were made to present a practical key for identification of small strongyles, the identification of which seems to be a difficult task to do. 4000 nematodes collected from the large intestine of horses and donkeys were examined. 18 species of small strongyles of horse and 15 of donkey were found. From 6 species of large strongyles found in both animals, we only dealt with 3 of *Triodontophorus* sp. In horses, 3 species of *Coronocyclus* [*C. coronatus*, *C. labiatum* and *C. labratus*], 4 species of *Cyathostomum* [*C. alveatum*, *C. catinatum*, *C. pateratum* and *C. tetracanthum*], 5 species of *Cylicocyclus* [*C. auriculatus*, *C. insigne*, *C. nassatus*, *C. radiatus* and *C. elongates*], 1 species of *Cylicodontophorus* [*C. hicoronatus*], 4 species of *Cylicostephanus* [*C. calicatus*, *C. goldi*, *C. longibursatus* and *C. minutus*], 1 species of *Gyaloccephalus* [*G. capitatum*], and 3 species of *Triodontophorus* [*T. brevicauda*, *T. serratus* and *T. tenuicollis*] were found. From the above-mentioned species, *C. minutus*, *C. calicatus* and *G. capitatus* were absent in specimens examined from donkeys.

## Erythrina

### chemistry

#### Phytochemical and biological investigations of erythrina variegata.

Rashid, Mohammad A.; Rahman, Mohammed Z.; Sultana, Shirin J.; Faruquee, Chowdhury F.; Ferdous, Faisal; Rahman, Mohammad S.; Islam, Mohammad S.

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**SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal** 2007; 15 (2): 140-145 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fabaceae; Isoflavones; Stigmasterol; Triterpenes; Flavonoids

**Abstract:** Five compounds were isolated from the n-hexane and chloroform soluble fractions of a methanol extract of the stem bark of *Erythrina variegata*. The structures of the isolated compounds were elucidated as alpinum isoflavone [1], epilupeol [2], 6-hydroxygenistein [3], 3beta 28-dihydroxyolean-12-ene [4] and stigmaterol [5] by extensive spectroscopic studies, including high field NMR analyses. Different partitionates of the methanol extract exhibited mild to moderate antimicrobial activity and varying degrees of cytotoxicity. Although, alpinum isoflavone [1] has previously been reported from *E. variegata*, this is the first report of isolation of compounds 2-4 and stigmaterol from this plant species.

## Esophageal Achalasia

### therapy

#### Treatment of achalasia by pneumatic dilatation [PD]: Local experience in treating 41 patients.

Honein, Khalil; Slim, Rita; Yaghi, Cesar; Kheir, Bahaa; Bou Jaoude, Joseph; Sayegh, Raymond

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*Lebanese Medical Journal* 2007; 55 (1): 15-18 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dilatation; Esophageal Achalasia-diagnosis

**Abstract:** L'achalasia is the best known primary motor disorder of the esophagus in which the lower esophageal sphincter [LES] has abnormally high resting pressure and incomplete relaxation with swallowing. Pneumatic dilatation [PD] remains the first choice of treatment. Our aim was to report, in a retrospective way, our experience in treating with pneumatic dilatation 41 achalasia patients admitted to the gastroenterology unit at Hotel-Dieu de France [HDF] hospital between 1994 and 2004. A total of 46 dilatations were performed in 41 patients with achalasia [20 males and 21 females, the mean age was 46.8 years (range, 15-90)]. All patients underwent an initial dilatation by inflating a 35 mm balloon to 7 psi three times successively under fluoroscopic control. The need for subsequent dilatation with the same technique or for surgical treatment was based on symptom assessment. The mean follow-up period was 36.7 months [3 mo-7 years]. Among the patients whose follow-up information was available, a satisfactory result was achieved in 29 patients [805%] after only one or two sessions of pneumatic dilatation. Esophageal perforation as a short-term complication was observed in one patient [2.17%]. Seven patients were referred for surgery [one for esophageal perforation and six for persistent or recurrent symptoms]. In conclusion, performing balloon dilatation under fluoroscopic observation is simple, safe and efficacious for treating patients with achalasia. Referral to repeated PD or to surgical myotomy should be discussed in case of no response to a first session of PD.

## Esophageal Perforation

### etiology

#### Anesthetic management of iatrogenic esophageal perforation: case report and literature review.

Arciaga, Peregrina L.; Windokum, Adejare; Wood, Wenonah; Forst, Elizabeth A.M.

UCLA-Drew University of Medicine and Science - Department of Anesthesiology

*Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology* 2007; 19 (1): 231-242 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Iatrogenic Disease; Anesthesia; Esophageal Perforation-surgery; Review Literature

**Abstract:** The incidence of esophageal perforation may be increasing as endoscopic procedures are becoming a standard diagnostic technique. Other situations such as vomiting, infection, malignancies may also be associated with esophageal rupture. Presenting symptoms may be non specific but delay in accurate diagnosis carries a high morbidity and mortality. Anesthetic management is critical to survival. A case of esophageal rupture and its management is presented along with a literature review.

## Esophagitis

### pathology

#### Severe corrosive oesophagitis: are high doses of methyl prednisolone efficient to prevent oesophageal caustic stricture in children?

Mrad, S. Mazigh; Boukthir, S.; Fetni, L.; Sfaihi, L.; Dabbabi, A.; Barsaoui, S.

*Tunisie Medicale [La]* 2007; 85 (1): 15-19 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Esophagitis-complications; Esophageal Stenosis-prevention and control; Esophageal Stenosis-chemically induced; Burns, Chemical; Caustics; Methylprednisolone Hemisuccinate-administration and dosage; Methylprednisolone Hemisuccinate-therapeutic uses; Endoscopy; Dilatation; Methylprednisolone-therapeutic uses

**Abstract:** Corrosive oesophagitis stricture is the long term complication of severe corrosive oesophagitis. The aim of our study was to evaluate the effect of a high doses of steroids on incidence and quality of oesophageal stricture. We reviewed the case histories of 28 children seen at children hospital from 31 December 1991 to 31 December 2001. These children has second and third degree oesophageal burns and they were treated by systemic Methylprednisolone [1000mg/l,73/m<sup>2</sup> SC]. The frequency of stricture was 12/26 [46%]. Ten children required a mean of 6,7 [5,74] dilatation range [1 - 17]. One patient required an oesocoloplasty. The frequency of stricture in the group treated early before the 24th hour and after the 24th hours was [9/21] [47,4%] versus [3/7] [42,9%]. This difference was

not significant [ $P = 1$ ]. The frequency of stricture in the group treated less than 21 days and more than 21 days was 6/17 [40%] versus 6/9 [66.7%]. This difference was not significant [ $P = 0,400$ ]. High doses of methyl prednisolone seems to decrease the risk of oesophageal stricture. We found no difference between the children treated before the 24th hours and those treated after the 24 hours and those treated less than 21 days and those more than 21 days.

## Ethics, Medical

### Medical ethics in Libya: where to start?

El Khammas, El Mahdi A.

**LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 107-109 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Education, Medical

## Eucalyptus

### The evaluation of eucalyptus camaldolensis dehnh. Esscence application in control of fungal pollution of trout eggs.

Mousavi, H. Ebrahimzadeh; Rohani, M.S.; Khowsravi, A.R.; Mehrabi, Y.; Basti, A.

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**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2006; 5 (20): 42-47/94 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rosaniline Dyes; Oncorhynchus mykiss; Eggs; Fungi; Plants, Medicinal; Trout; Water Pollutants

**Abstract:** The use of medical plants is necessary as the antifungal agent substitute the malachite green for control of fungal pollution in salmonid hatcheries. The capability of Eucalyptus camaldolensis essence in control of fungal pollution about 50 kg trout eggs 4 years old *Oncorhynchus mykiss* brooders were evaluated in clinical and farm conditions, with using of 1,5,10,25,50 and 100 ppm dosages of this essence daily with 3 repetition until the eyed egg stage [about 18-20 days]. Besides, under the equal condition, the positive control group was treated with 1 ppm malachite green and the negative control group was assessed without any drugs. After culturing of fungal eggs, a pollution of *Saprolegnia parasitica* and *Fusarium solani* was observed. MIC result of Eucalyptus essence against *Saprolegnia* was 2.3 and against *Fusarium* was 8.2 ppm. Measuring the physical and chemical factors of water, no negative effect is recognized. The eucalyptus essence specially in the doses of 25, 50 and 100 ppm is significantly different from negative control group [ $p < 0.05$ ] and created suitable inhibition against water fungi.

## Eye Hemorrhage

### therapy

#### New treatments of premacular hemorrhages - about 5 cases.

Zghal Mokni, I.; Nacef, L.; Malek, I.; Ghabarou, M.; Bouguila, H.; Ayed, S.

**Maghreb Medical** 2007; 27 (382): 298-300 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Macula Lutea; Retinal Diseases; Retinal Hemorrhage; Lasers-therapeutic uses

**Abstract:** To evaluate functional results and evolution of premacular hemorrhages treated with Nd Yag laser. 5 patients presenting a macular hemorrhage were treated with Nd Yag laser. The cause was ruptured macroaneurysm in 2 cases, diabetic retinopathy in 2 cases, Valsalva manoeuvre in one case. Minimum number of impacts and minimal power are underwent to permit through a hyaloidotomy to the blood to flow out in the vitreous cavity. Surveillance computed visual acuity measurement and ophthalmoscopy. The follow up is 4 months. Initial visual acuity was limited to light perception. Ophthalmoscopy showed in all cases premacular hemorrhage of great size: [5 at 7 papillary diameters] and hemorrhage's etiology in 4 cases. Visual acuity improvement was noted in 4 cases with mean visual acuity of 5/10 after treatment [4/10 at 7/10]. Treatment of premacular hemorrhages with laser Nd Yag have the advantage to permit rapid resolution of hemorrhage and to restore visual acuity in young patients in activity. premacular hemorrhages treatment with Nd Yag laser is a non invasive technique efficient and safe.

## Eye Injuries

### etiology

#### Pattern of pediatric ocular trauma in Hayatabad Medical Complex Peshawar.

Babar, Tariq Farooq; Jan, Sanaullah; Gul, Loreena; Tariq, Muhammad; Khan, Muhammad Younas; Zaman, Mir.; Khan, Mohammad Daud

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (1): 6-9 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Eye Injuries-epidemiology; Pediatrics; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** To determine the pattern and causes of pediatric ocular trauma in Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar. A cross sectional descriptive study Department of Ophthalmology, Khyber Institute of Ophthalmic Medical Sciences, Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar from January 1999 to June 2004. The medical records of 481 children aged upto 16 years who suffered ocular trauma were reviewed retrospectively. Age and gender distribution, nature and source of trauma, presentation and ocular features were analyzed. Pediatric ocular trauma constituted 43.5% of total traumatic ophthalmic admission. Four children were victims of bilateral trauma. Male to female ratio was 3.3:1. Twenty

five percent children were below 5 years of age, 47.8% were between 5 to 10 years of age and 27.2% were between 10 to 16 years. About 51% injuries were of open globe type and 37.6% closed globe, superficial non perforating injuries, burns and adnexal pathologies were present in 11.3%. Domestic injuries were more common [47.2%]. At the time of admission 14.6% eyes were infected, 2.3% required evisceration or enucleation. Majority [67.3 %] of the children presented late [one week later] to the hospital. Male children were affected more than female by trauma. Half of ocular trauma resulted in open globe injuries and almost 50% of cases were related to domestic injuries. Majority of cases presented late and were secondarily infected.

## Eyelids

### injuries

#### **A case of eye lid trauma with retained glass pieces in road traffic accident.**

Bhatia, Jagdish; Sadiq, Mohammad Naqish

Rustaq General Hospital - Senior Specialist and Head of Department of Ophthalmology

**Oman Medical Journal** 2007; 22 (1-2): 52-54 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Foreign Bodies; Accidents, Traffic; Eyelids-surgery; Diagnostic Imaging

**Abstract:** We present a case of 33-year-old expatriate woman who presented to us for simple suture removal from her left upper eyelid. She was a front seat passenger and met with a road traffic accident. Primary lid repair was done in nearby poly-clinic. The presence of foreign bodies in her left eyelid was not suspected at the time of primary repair probably due to inadequate history and paucity of clinical findings or lack of imaging studies. The significance of eyelid lacerations in relation to minor initial clinical signs and possible late complications is discussed and suggestions are made for management of all such injuries.

## Family Practice

### education

#### **Development of the family practice specialty training program over a 20-year period [1983-2002] in Kuwait.**

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**Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization** 2007; 6 (1): 26-30 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Physicians, Family-education; Education, Medical, Graduate-organization and administration; Education, Medical, Graduate-manpower; Education, Medical, Graduate-standards; Vocational Education

**Abstract:** The study examined the evolution of the Family Practice Post graduate Training Program [FPSTP] in Kuwait during the period 1983 to 2002 and identified the main changes and achievements as well as limitations in order to identify ways to improve the program for the future. In a review of the main records of the FPSTP and manpower statistics in Qadsia, Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization [KIMS] and Ministry of Health [MOH] covering the last 20 years, three years were selected for observational comparisons. These were 1987, the year of graduation of the first batch of Family Medicine Graduates [FMG], 1995 when the program was reactivated after the Iraqi invasion, and 2002. Data reviewed included numbers of graduates, year of graduation, sex and nationality. The study showed that the number of FMG has increased tremendously over the 20 year period, from 13 in 1987 to 152 in 2002, with the percentages of Kuwaitis increasing from 7.7% to 77%. The percentage of females also changed from 38.5% to 62%. This increase was also accompanied by the loss of FMG to attachments or posts other than clinical general primary care work. Steps have been taken to make the program local, with decreasing Royal College of General Practitioners [RCGP] participation in the courses and examinations. Training centers, however, have not increased since 1995, despite the rise in the numbers of trainers and examiners. The study revealed that FPSTP has exp and ed, with an increase in the number of FMG, in spite of the substantial shift away from family practice as a career for some graduates. There have also been improvements and additions to the curriculum in conformity with international postgraduate [PG] programs.

## Femoral Fractures

### surgery

#### **Retrograde femoral nailing: a modified technique for unusual femoral shaft fractures.**

Riaz, Salman

University of Alberta - Department of Orthopaedics

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (1): 2-5 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bone Nails; Fracture Fixation, Intramedullary-methods

**Abstract:** To evaluate the results of modified retrograde femoral nailing using conventional AO antegrade femoral nailing system. Retrospective analysis of data was done at the department of orthopedics, Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi from July 2002 to September 2003. Five patients [3 males and 2 females] under went retrograde femoral nailing; the indications were ipsilateral proximal femoral and shaft fractures, morbid obesity, hip abduction

contracture and in situ ipsilateral internal fixation device at the hip. Mean age of the patients was 55 years [range of 20 - 86 yrs] Patients were followed over 24 - 64 weeks [mean 38 weeks]. All cases had clinical and radiological union within 12 weeks and all except one patient had full range of motion at the knee. No patient had wound infection or anterior knee pain. Using the modified technique retrograde femoral nailing was found to be a safe and effective treatment option in well selected patients.

## Ficus

### enzymology

#### **Quantitative analysis of amount and activity of ficin in Khorasan's fig tree latex retrieved from different organs of tree in different seasons.**

Rajabi, O.; Baghaki, J. Danaie; Varasateh, A.R.; Jahangiri, L.; Baratian, A.

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Mashhad University of Medical Sciences and immunology Research center - School of Pharmacy - BooAli Research Comolex

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2006; 5 (20): 11-20/98 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Seasons; Trees; Ficain

**Abstract:** The fig tree latex has been identified as a rich resource of [ficin] an enzyme protein. This enzyme has a vast application in food substances, pharmaceutical and clinical diagnosis, Fig plant can be harvested well in Khorasan province. To determine optimum organ and season to retrieve latex for different purposes. In this study the measuring of the enzyme activity was based on its effect of casein substrate. Enzymatic activity was compared with st and ard papain solution activity. In this research calcium ion concentration as an enzyme activator was studied. The results show that the activity of the Khorasan native fig latex was 50-100 fold more than papain. The amount and the activity of ficin have been variant in different organs of the tree, and also varied with season. Calcium ion concentrations are also variable in different organs and are also season dependent. There is a relationship between calcium ion concentrations and specific activity of ficin. The optimum season for latex collection is fall and the best organ is the branch ends.

## Firearms

#### **Homicidal deaths by firearms in Dera Ismail Khan: an autopsy study.**

Mujahid, Mian; Hassan, Qudsia; Arif, Muhammad; Gandapur, Jahanzeb; Shah, Humayun

Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (1): 14-16 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Homicide; Autopsy; Forensic Medicine

**Abstract:** Determine homicidal deaths due to firearm injuries in the district of Dera Ismail Khan [D. I. Khan] of the North West Frontier Province [NWFP] of Pakistan. District Head Quarters [DHQ] Teaching Hospital and the Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology of the Gomal Medical College. D. I. Khan. The study was conducted over 1 year. Data collected included all reported unnatural deaths from the urban areas of the district on which autopsies were conducted in the department. A total of 97 autopsies were conducted in 2004 of which 63 were homicidal deaths [64.9%]. All homicidal deaths were caused by firearm injuries and all were males. The most common firearm weapons [87.3%] were high velocity firearms [Kalashnikov, rifles, pistols] followed by low velocity rifled weapons [9.53%] and shot guns [3.17%]. A total of 77 injuries were found on different areas of the bodies, giving an average of 1.2 injuries per person. The head, neck and face sustained the highest number of injuries [49.1%], followed by thorax and abdominal area [19.4% and 18.1% respectively]. Extremities including buttock and genital areas were least affected [18.1%]. All reported homicides were caused by firearm injuries. The issues of possession of legal as well as illegal firearms and their use in cultural activities needs to be changed in order to reduce violent deaths.

## Fluorescein-5-isothiocyanate

#### **A study of the effect of jet milling process with or without pre-treatment on aerosolisation characteristics of FITC-dextran particles.**

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Ajman University of Science and Technology Network - Faculty of Pharmacy and Health Sciences

**Jordan Medical Journal** 2006; 40 (4): 250-261 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dextrans; Inhalation; Metered Dose Inhalers

**Abstract:** In vitro aerosolisation studies from a Spinhaler[™] into the Andersen Cascade Impactor [ACI] of fluorescein isothiocyanate [FITC] -Dextran M. Wt. 4,400 [model drug] produced by different techniques were carried out. Three techniques, namely; micronisation, freeze-drying followed by micronisation and spray-drying followed by micronisation, were used to produce FITC-Dextran samples of similar particle sizes [Volume Median Diameter [VMD] =5.7micro m] which, yet, differ in their surface characteristic. The measured Specific Surface Areas [SSAs] of FITC-Dextran were different, which indicated different surface characteristics. Wadell's shape factor was calculated to provide measurement for the particles' shape. Device retention after aerosolisation was similar for the three formulations as it was high, which is a characteristic of Spinhaler[™]. However, the dispersion of each of the aerosolised blends were distinctly different from the others, as it was noticed that the micronised FITC-Dextran performed better than the remaining samples. The results were explained on the basis that porous particles of the

micronised FITC-Dextran, as indicated by the SSA and the use of electron microscope, are light in weight, and therefore would have lower inertia; allowing them by this to remain longer in the airstream before impaction.

## Food

### **Dietary patterns of macro and micro nutrients intake of children and mothers of the christian community living in peshawar.**

Khattak, Iftikhar Alam; Niamat, Ullah  
Agricultural University - Department of Human Nutrition

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (3): 71-74 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Energy Intake; Diet; Child; Mothers; Christianity; Micronutrients

**Abstract:** To find out the dietary patterns and nutrient and energy intakes of school going children and nursing mothers from the Christian minorities of Peshawar. A total of 259 individuals [186 children mean age 7.21+/-1.28 yrs and 73 nursing mothers mean age 37.6 +/-4.7 yrs] of 68 families were included in the study. Information regarding dietary patterns and food intakes were obtained and recorded in a pre-tested questionnaire. Nutrients were calculated using food composition tables. Percent adequacy for each nutrient was calculated dividing the total nutrient content by the value of recommended daily allowance [RDA] for that nutrient and multiplying with 100. Children and mothers of the Christian communities consumed almost the same types of diets that are consumed by the general population of the country. Rice, wheat bread, meat, pulses, vegetable curry, and tea were the main constituents of the diets used by these subjects. The nutrients were calculated from actual ingredients used for dish preparation and the quantity of food consumed by the families. The % adequacy of energy, protein, Ca, Fe, vitamin A, D, C and niacin, were respectively 85.8, 68.9, 49, 5, 65.2, 44.8, 48, and 70 % of the RDA for children. While in case of nursing mothers, the % adequacy for these nutrients were 75.8, 70.4, 34.5, 56.2, 54.2, 68, 7 and 80.2 % respectively. Children and nursing mothers of the Christian community suffer from malnutrition and have poor nutritional status when compared to the rest of their counterparts of the country.

## Foreign Bodies

### **Intravesical self-introduced foreign body: two case reports.**

Amir, F.Y.; Ibnouf, M.A.M.

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 57-58/74 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urinary bladder; Foreign Bodies-therapy

## Foreign-Body Migration

### **Unusual migration of intrauterine device into bladder and calculus formation.**

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Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences - Department of Urology, Kashani Hospital

**Urology Journal** 2007; 4 (1): 49-51 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Intrauterine Devices-adverse effects; Urinary Bladder Calculi-etiology; Urinary Bladder

## Ganglioneuroma

### **diagnosis**

#### **Retroperitoneal ganglioneuroma: a case report.**

Gargouri, Mohamed Mourad; Sfaxi, Mohamed; El Atat, Rabii; Ben Mouelli, Sami; Ben Hassine, Lotfi; Chebil, Mohamed; Ayed, Mohsen

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 78-80 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Retroperitoneal Neoplasms-pathology; Ganglioneuroma-surgery

**Abstract:** Ganglioneuroma is a rare, benign, neurogenic tumor originating from the neural sheath and frequently localized in the retroperitoneum. Report of a new case. We report a case of a 36-year-old woman presenting isolated right lumbar pain. Computed tomography revealed a heterogeneous, right, retroperitoneal mass, 13 cm in diameter. Complete resection of the tumor and right nephrectomy were performed. Histology confirmed the diagnosis of ganglioneuroma. Follow-up was 10 months with no recurrence. Through this case, we discuss diagnostic, therapeutic and prognostic aspects of this disease.

## Gastric Emptying

### **physiology**

#### **Cholecystodynamics: a new regression formula.**

Ugwu, Anthony C.

Department of Radiology

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (1): 17-20 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gallbladder-physiology; Gallbladder Diseases

**Abstract:** Lack of good response to Milk ingestion has been noted in gallbladder diseases. No regression relationship has been established between Gallbladder Emptying Rate [GBER] and Gallbladder Volume [GBV]. To investigate 20th minute GBER in adult Africans of Nigerian descent Fifty healthy volunteers [29 men and 21 women] underwent serial Ultrasound scanning of the gallbladder between January to March 2005. The length, width and height measurements of the gallbladder were taken with 3.5MHz linear phase an-ay tr and ucer in prepr and ial [Pasting] state and 20 minutes post-pr and ial phase Gallbladder volumes were calculated and the 20th minute emptying rate computed. Anthropometric variables were equally measured. GBER was coi related with other clinical parameters. The mean GBER in men +/- st and ard deviation was 0.842 +/- 0.47 and 0.721 +/- 0.512 in women. There was no significant difference between mean GBER of men and women [P>0.05]. The calculated GBER showed strong and significant correlation with GBV in men [r= 0.8427; p< 0.05] and women [r= 0.8099; p< 0.05]. The correlation was expressed as follows: GBER = 0.0264GBV - 0.0065, r = 0.8427 and GBER = 0.0274GBV - 0.0901, r = 0.8099 for men and women respectively. The coefficient of variation [CV] of GBER in men was 55.8% while women showed a higher CV [non uniformity] of 71.0%. Values for GBER of the normal gallbladder can be helpful in the assessment of gallbladder and other related abnormalities.

## Gene Therapy

### Anti-cancer gene therapy may actually work!

Al Tubuly, Abdel Hamid

Alfateh University - Faculty of Medicine

**LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 118-119 (1 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neoplasms-genetics; Antineoplastic Agents

## Genetics

### ethics

#### Ethical considerations in the prevention and management of genetic disorders with special emphasis on religious considerations.

Albar, M.

Slamic Medial Centre

**Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology** 2007; 5 (1): 5-11 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Genetic Diseases, Inborn-epidemiology; Ethics; Religion and Medicine; Genetic Diseases, Inborn-prevention and control; Chromosome Disorders-diagnosis

## Gingival Recession

### surgery

#### Clinical evaluation of root coverage by sub-epithelial connective tissue graft with and without odontoplasty in treatment of teeth with cervical abrasion.

Moghaddas, H.; Sanei, A.S.; Pajouh, V.

Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Dental Research Center - Dental School - Department of Periodontics

**Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 24 (4): 512-522/18 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tooth Abrasion-surgery; Tissue Transplantation; Connective Tissue-surgery

**Abstract:** No clinical trial has been done in relation to successful coverage of gingival recessions with and without odontoplasty. This study was designed to evaluate the effects of odontoplasty with subepithelial connective tissue graft [SeCTG] on the outcome of root coverage on abraded teeth with gingival recessions, attachment level, height of keratinized gingival and teeth sensitivity. Thirty-six class I, and III Miller recessions were treated in 10 patients, using SeCTG with coronally positioned flap with [test group] and without [control group] odontoplasty. Clinical measurements probing depth, abrasion depth, height of recession [HR], width of recession [WR], height of keratinized gingival [KG], clinical attachment level [CAL], width of interdental papilla, bone level and vestibule depth were recorded at base line and 3 months after surgery. The changes in variables were evaluated by paired t test and Wilcoxon's sign ranked test. Probing depth before and after surgery was reduced 0.44 mm in the test group which was not statistically significant. However the difference was significant in the control group [P=0.007]. Differences between mean clinical attachment level [CAL], height of recession [HR], width of recession [WR] and height of keratinized gingival [KG] in test and control groups before and after surgery were statistically significant [P<0.0001]. Differences between the two groups in CAL, and HR were statistically significant [P=0.026, P=0.03]. Difference between mean two groups in KG before surgery was statistically significant [P=0.036]. However difference between two groups was not statistically significant. Difference between before and after surgery in vestibule depth was not statistically significant. Interdental papilla in test group had not any relation with mean root coverage, however in control group the relation was highly significant [P=0.001, r=0.75]. Bone level in mid facial in both groups had not significant relation with mean root coverage. Abrasion depth in test group had not significant relation with mean root coverage. However, in control group, had

significant relation with mean root coverage [ $p=0.003$ ,  $r =0.65$ ]. SeCTG with coronally positioned flap is a predictable method for root coverage with shallow, moderate and deep recessions. Odontoplasty in abraded teeth in order to decrease avascular surfaces, irregularities and root convexity results in better clinical outcome to gain clinical attachment, root coverage and keratinized gingiva.

## Glass

### The effect of glass - fibers on flexural strength of composite resins.

Ghasemi, A.; Sadrzadeh, N.; Bargrizan, M.; Nasiri, Khanlar L.; Farhadi, H.

Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Dental School - Department of Operative Dentistry

**Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 24 (4): 499-504/16 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dental Materials; Composite Resins

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of glass-fiber on the flexural strength of composite resins. The study was done experimentally in which flexural strength of glass - fiber reinforced composite resins were assessed with a three-point load test on 22 samples. 11 samples of composite resin blocks and 11 samples of composite resins reinforced with glass - fiber were prepared in a mold of 25x6x2 mm and stored in 100% of moisture for one month, until they were ready for testing in an Instron Universal Testing Machine using a crosshead speed of 1 mm/min. Student t test was used for statistical analysis. Flexural strength in the first group was 22.39+/-3.38 MPa and in second group was 29.74+/-2.36 MPa. According to test analysis, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant. [ $P < 0.01$ ]. The results of this study suggest that the flexural strength of the fiber-reinforced composite made from glass - fibers was more than composite resin.

## Granulomatous Disease, Chronic

### diagnosis

#### Libyan Boy with autosomal recessive trait [P22-phox Defect] of chronic granulomatous disease.

Al Bousafy, Ahmed; Al Tubuly, Abdel Hamid; Dawil, El Hassan; Zaroog, Salem; Schulze, Ilka

University of Alfateh - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics

**LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 162-171 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Immunologic Deficiency Syndromes; Phagocytes; NADPH Oxidase; Membrane Transport Proteins

**Abstract:** Chronic granulomatous disease [CGD] is a primary immune deficiency disorder of the phagocytes. In this disorder, phagocytic cells [polymorphonuclear leukocytes and monocytes] cannot produce active oxygen metabolites and, therefore, cannot destroy the ingested intracellular bacteria. Clinically, patients with CGD usually have recurrent bacterial and fungal infections causing abscess and granuloma formation in the skin, lymph nodes and visceral organs. In this report, we present a boy from Libya with a rare autosomal recessive trait of CGD [defect of p22-phox] who has chronic lung disease following multiple severe pneumonia attacks. The case we present suffered from bloody diarrhea since the third month of his life. He also had recurrent episodes of fever, and later, developed persistent cervical lymphadenitis and failure to gain weight. CGD is a very rare condition worldwide. It is also not recognized here in Libya, and usually not in the list of differential diagnosis for chronic pulmonary infections. We advise that pediatricians and general practitioners who treat chronic cases of lung diseases [with or without chronic diarrhea] should consider primary immunodeficiency disorders in the hope that early diagnosis and treatment may prevent chronic complications especially of the respiratory tract. Furthermore, we state that, to the best of our knowledge, this is the first documented case of CGD from Libya.

## Hair Removal

### methods

#### Laser-assisted hair removal: comparison of long-pulsed alexandrite and long-pulsed Nd: YAG lasers, individually and in combination.

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Center for Research and Training in Skin Diseases and Leprosy

**Iranian Journal of Dermatology** 2007; 9 (4): 319-323/50-1 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lasers; Hirsutism-therapy; Beryllium; Single-Blind Method; Randomized Controlled Trials

**Abstract:** Laser is one of the most recent techniques which has widespread use in the treatment of many skin diseases. This technique has been successfully used to remove unwanted hairs in hirsutism. The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the efficacy and safety of long-pulsed 755 nm alex and rite and long-pulsed 1064 nm Nd: YAG lasers individually and in combination for permanent hair removal. This single-blind r and omized clinical trial was conducted on 25 patients. They were treated by alex and rite or Nd: YAG or combination of them in 4 sessions with 8 weeks intervals. The treatment was applied on their medial and lateral sides of both legs. All the parameters of the systems were set on the company defaults. Subjects were evaluated 1 and 8 months after completion of the treatment. Hair count was measured by Visiomed device and digital camera photographs every session. To calculate mean hair



reduction, the difference between hair count before and after treatment was divided by hair count before treatment. Pain severity, measured by Visual Analogue Scale [VAS], and side effects [bullae, scar and pigmentation changes] were recorded every session. The data were analyzed with ANOVA, post hoc Tukey and chi square tests. Fifteen patients completed the study and 10 patients were excluded due to appearance of bullae in 2 patients and refuse to continue in 8 patients. The mean hair reduction measured by Visiomed 8 months after last treatment was: 61.96 21.09, 60.03 23.40 and 68.05 21.23 percent for alex and rite, Nd: YAG and combination therapy, respectively. When digital camera photos were used for measurement of hair reduction these values were 85.99 11.62, 73.60 16.57 and 79.61 18.08 percent, respectively. The differences between the systems were not significant [ANOVA,  $P > 0.05$ ]. In paired comparison of the systems, no significant differences were observed either [Tukey test]. The incidence of adverse effects [hyperpigmentation] and pain severity were significantly greater in area received combination therapy [ $P < 0.001$ ]. Both alex and rite and Nd: YAG laser systems were effective in hair removal. In contrast, combination therapy did not have more efficacy and also caused more side effects.

## Head and Neck Neoplasms

### drug therapy

#### Periodontal considerations in chemotherapy of patients with head and neck cancers.

Arab, H.R.; Sargolzaee, N.; Moeintaghavi, A.

Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Dental School - Department of Periodontics

**Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 24 (4): 469-473/12 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antineoplastic Agents; Periodontal Diseases

**Abstract:** Dental clinics may encounter patients who are involved with head and neck cancer and are under chemotherapy. This review discuss about oral and periodontal complications due to chemotherapy and current ways to decrease this complications. 20 articles about chemotherapy and related complications were used for this review. Periodontist has to participate before and during the treatment of patients with head and neck cancers who receive chemotherapeutic agents and his / her cooperation with oncologist is necessary to achieve the best results. Participation of periodontist in all treatment stages of patients with head and neck cancers is critical. Participation of periodontist is necessary before beginning of treatment of patients with head and neck cancers and this cooperation must continue during and after treatment to achieve the best results.

## Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

#### Knowledge and attitude toward oral and dental health among Zahedan's guidance school students.

Fallahinejad, Ghajari M.; Mirshekar, Z.; Razavi, S.H.

Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Dental School - Dept of Pediatric Dentistry

**Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 24 (4): 492-498/15 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Oral Health; Knowledge; Attitude; Health Education, Dental; Schools; Students; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** As need assessment is the first step for oral health promotion, the level of knowledge and attitude toward oral and dental health among Zahedan's junior school students was evaluated in this research. In this cross - sectional descriptive research, 800 students among junior school [431 boys and 369 girls] were chosen through cluster sampling method. Data was gathered through a self report questionnaire including gender, level of education, school type, parent occupation and level of their education, knowledge and attitude among students. The data were analyzed by SPSS [ver. 10] and chi - square statistics. Sixty percent of students had moderate level of knowledge and 29.6% had desired knowledge. 17.3% held positive attitude and 45% held a moderate attitude toward oral and dental health. Significant relationship was found between oral health knowledge and attitudes of parents with their educational level and occupation [ $P < 0.001$ ]. There was also a significant relationship between student's educational level, school type, and gender with oral health knowledge [ $P < 0.001$ ]. The girls and students of private schools and last year of junior high school had a better level of knowledge. 56.5% of students brushed at least twice daily and 18.8% used dental floss. 43% of students had not dental visit for the past 12 months. The most important source of oral and dental health information of 75% of students were dentists and parents, and there was a direct relationship between health habits [at least brushing twice a day and using dental floss] and visiting the dentist in the last year with the level of knowledge and attitudes. The level of knowledge of Zahedan's junior high school students about oral health was not enough which may be due to poor teacher's role in education of oral and dental health.

## Heart Defects, Congenital

### epidemiology

#### The burden of congenital heart disease in Libya.

Aburawi, El Hadi H.

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University Hospital Lund - Division of Pediatric Cardiology - Department of Paediatrics

**LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 120-122 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Heart Defects, Congenital-diagnosis; Heart Septal Defects-epidemiology

### **Patterns of congenital heart disease in Northern Jordan.**

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Princess Rahmah Teaching Hospital - Department of Pediatrics

**Jordan Medical Journal** 2006; 40 (4): 262-265 (40 ref.)

**Keywords:** Heart Septal Defects, Ventricular; Pulmonary Valve Stenosis; Ductus Arteriosus, Patent; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** To study the pattern of Congenital Heart Diseases [CHD] of the children who are referred to one of the main referral hospitals [Princess Rahmah Teaching Hospital for Children] in the north of Jordan. A prospective study of all the children referred to the Echocardiography clinic because of suspected heart problems. Cases of congenital heart disease were identified and analyzed to verify the pattern in Northern Jordan over a two-year period; starting on January 2000. Of the 1038 case suspected clinically to have heart diseases, 455 [44%] heart defects were identified by Echocardiography [Echo] in 399 children. Ventricular Septal Defect [VSD], being the commonest, was noticed in 189 [41%], followed by Pulmonary Stenosis [PS], that was noticed in 93 [20%] of the cases. The overall female to male sex ratio was 1.25:1.0. The sex distribution for VSD was 60% for female versus 40% for male. There is no sex difference among children with pulmonary stenosis. Female predominance was also noticed in Atrial Septal Defect [ASD] and Patent Ductus Arteriosus [PDA] by 64% for each defect. One third of the patients with congenital heart diseases were diagnosed by the age of three months. This is the first study on congenital heart diseases in Northern Jordan. It shows that VSD is the commonest; being similar in this respect to the previous reports elsewhere, but have an unexplained higher incidence of PS.

## **Heart Septal Defects**

### **diagnosis**

#### **Complete atrio-ventricular septal defect and Wolf-Parkinson-White syndrome.**

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Lund University Hospital - Department of Paediatric Cardiology

**LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 185-189 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome-diagnosis; Electrocardiography

## **Heart Valve Diseases**

### **etiology**

#### **Rheumatic and nonrheumatic valvular heart disease: epidemiology, presentation and management.**

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Omdurman Islamic University - Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences

**Sudan Medical Monitor** 2007; 2 (1): 31-35 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rheumatic Heart Disease-epidemiology; Rheumatic Heart Disease-diagnosis; Heart Valve Diseases-epidemiology; Heart Valve Diseases-diagnosis; Disease Management; Echocardiography; Heart Valve Prosthesis

**Abstract:** Valvular disease ranks among the major cardiovascular afflictions in Africa. Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic valvular disease in their most virulent form are still commonly encountered and impose a huge burden on the limited healthcare resources. There is scarce published data from the Sudan, although open heart surgery and interventional cardiology was re-established as a program in the Sudan in the country since 1998. The aim of this study was to investigate the epidemiology and the presentations of patients with valvular lesions as well as the type of procedure expected to help them. The files of 235 patients presented at Ahmed Gasim Cardiac Centre during 1999-2000 were retrospectively reviewed. The study was based on echocardiographic assessment. 235 patients were enrolled; Patients with secondary MR, TR, PR or complex congenital lesions were excluded. Out of the 235 Pts assessed, 182 were young < 40 yrs of age and 185 [78%] had Rheumatic origin, which is preventable. 153 patients 65% were recommended for prosthetic valve replacement with the hazard of long term anticoagulant therapy, 49 patients [23%] with MS, were suitable for PTMC, with a possible risk of restenosis in 10 to 15 years, while 33 patients [12%] only has expected good long term results [patients with PS and elderly, patients for tissue valves or patients for valve repair or excision of a sub-aortic membrane. In conclusion, to launch a nation wide and a sustainable control program for rheumatic fever, the provision of a reliable anticoagulant monitoring and to continue the search for an ideal valve.

## Hemoglobin H

### Haematological and molecular aspects of hemoglobinosis H: about three Tunisian cases.

Hafsia, Raouf; Acheche, Bakir; Zorai, Amine; Abbes, Salem; Dellagi, Koussay

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (4): 343-346 (41 ref.)

**Keywords:** alpha-Thalassemia-diagnosis; Genotype; Anemia, Hemolytic; Blood Protein Electrophoresis; Hemoglobins-analysis

**Abstract:** Hemoglobinosis H is the severest alpha-thalassemia compatible with life. The clinical manifestation seems to be different regarding to the genotype. The present paper aims to provide to hematological and molecular data related to three patients suffering from hemoglobinosis H alpha thalassemia and their family. The clinical and biological profiles appear to be similar to those observed in thalassemia intermedia with mild hemolytic microcytic anemia. The diagnosis was based on decreased Hb A2 level [ $< 2\%$ ] and the presence of Hb H at an amount ranging from 10 to 30%. Two different molecular defects were observed. The genotypes were an association of two types of deletion [--MED1 an alpha [3.7]] and two point mutations [alpha[snt] and alpha t]. The correlation phenotype / genotype showed that non-deletional Hb H is more severe than deletional forms. Detection of athalassemia trait remains difficult, its detection is yet a matter of exclusion diagnosis based on the observation of isolated microcytosis with normal or limited Hb A2 levels with a normal iron state. Molecular study is a powerful tool for the diagnosis of such alpha cases.

## Hemoglobinopathies

### Single amino acid substitution in alpha hemoglobinopathies: a study on disturbance on molecular function and biological process in some important disorders.

Wiwanitkit, Viroj

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**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (3): 75-77 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Amino Acid Substitution; Mutation; Hemoglobins, Abnormal

**Abstract:** The defect of globin chain is the main disorder in hemoglobinopathies characterized by absent or decreased synthesis of alpha or beta globin chains. Unlike beta hemoglobinopathy, alpha hemoglobinopathy is not well studied. To study the mutation and effect of many a hemoglobinopathies to identify their function and biological process. A new gene ontology technique was used to predict the molecular function and biological process of five important hemoglobin disorders with single substitution. The five studied important abnormal hemoglobins with single substitution included Hb Agrino [29Leu->Pro], Hb Siam [15Gly > Arg], Hb Amsterdam [32Met->Ile] and Hb Evanston [14Try->Arg]. Using GoFigure server, the molecular function and biological process in normal and abnormal hemoglobins was predicted. Comparing to normal hemoglobin, all studied abnormal hemoglobins had the same function and biological process meaning there by that the overall function as oxygen transportation is not disturbed in the studied hemoglobin disorders. Clinical findings suggest that oxygen depletion in abnormal hemoglobin is probably due to the other processes rather than genomics, proteomics and expression levels.

## epidemiology

### Types of haemoglobin in patients attending Khartoum Teaching Hospital - Sudan.

Yousif, A.; Mohamed, B.A.; Karsani, M.; A. Gadir, Thoria; A. Rahman, A.M.; Siddig, Hind; Knight, G.; Ibrahim, Z.O.; Khalid, K.M.; F. Almola, Y.F.

University of Imam Mahdi

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 37-39/73 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hemoglobins, Abnormal; Hospitals, Teaching; Anemia, Sickle Cell; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Abnormal haemoglobins lead to significant morbidity and mortality. This is a prospective study, evaluating types of haemoglobin and haematological parameters in blood samples of 631 Sudanese patients. Participants were patients who attended different departments in Khartoum Teaching Hospital in the period from March 2005 through July 2005. Electrophoresis was used to determine the type of haemoglobin. 585 cases have normal haemoglobin [Hb A]. Mean red cell indices were: HbI 1.5 g/dl, PCV 34.9%, MCV 85.4 fl, MCH 32.1pg, MCHC 33.2 g/dl, RDW 37 fl and WBC 7013 /cm3. 46 [7.3%] patients had abnormal Hb. The frequency of Hb types were AA: 92.7%, AS: 4.9%, SS: 0.8%, AC: 0.5% and AF: 0.5%. The presence of abnormal haemoglobin such as haemoglobin S is not unexpected because we live in the centre of an affected area. The study showed low haematological parameters due to various causes including poor nutrition as well as infections and haemolytic processes.

## Hemorrhagic Septicemia

### prevention and control

### Measuring of free endotoxin in alum-precipitated vaccine of haemorrhagic septicaemia by limulus ameocyte lysate test.

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**Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research** 2007; 8 (1): 83-85/101-102 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vaccines; Limulus Test; Endotoxins; Heat-Shock Response

**Abstract:** Haemorrhagic septicaemia [HS] vaccine which is prepared in Razi Institute is used in endemic areas of Iran. Aluminum-hydroxide gel was used as adjuvant for preparing this vaccine. Post-vaccinal shock reactions were the main complaint after use of this vaccine. In a previous study, we could improve the vaccine by alum-precipitation *Pasteurella multocida* cells and removing the liquid phase. In this study, the amount of free endotoxin in aluminum-hydroxide and alum-HS vaccines was determined. It was found that endotoxin level was considerably decreased from 0.22 EU/ml to 0.03 EU/ml after alum-precipitation.

## Hepatic Encephalopathy

### diagnosis

**Hepatic encephalopathy: high lights.**

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**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 49-55/74 (76 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatic Encephalopathy-classification; Hepatic Encephalopathy-etiology; Hepatic Encephalopathy-therapy; Ammonia

## Hepatitis B

### epidemiology

**Prevalence of hepatitis B in a presumably healthy Lebanese population.**

Saab, Bassem R.; Nassar, Nabil T.; Musharrafieh, Umaya; Araj, George F.; Khogali, Mustafa

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**Lebanese Medical Journal** 2007; 55 (1): 11-14 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prevalence; Hepatitis B Surface Antigens

**Abstract:** Policy makers need data on the prevalence of infection with HBV in order to determine the cost effectiveness of universal immunization against hepatitis B. This study aims at determining the prevalence rate of infection with HBV in a basically healthy group of Lebanese adults. Sera from 2634 presumably healthy Lebanese individuals, mean age 32.1 years, obtained between 1995-1997, were tested for hepatitis B surface antigen [HBsAg]. The sample was composed of subjects residing in different areas in Lebanon. Detection of HBsAg was performed utilizing the ELISA technique. The analysis took place in the Clinical Microbiology Laboratory, Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, American University of Beirut Medical Center, Beirut, Lebanon. Chi-square test was used to examine statistical associations. The prevalence of HBsAg among the samples was 1.6%. Blue-collar employees, smokers and those living in the South of Lebanon were significantly more likely to be infected with hepatitis B virus. The data presented indicates that Lebanon has a low prevalence of HBV infection. Cost-effective studies are needed to justify universal immunization against hepatitis B especially in countries where budgets are tight.

## Hepatitis C

### epidemiology

**Hepatitis C virus infection in Saudi Arabian recipients of renal transplantation.**

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**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 9-16/71 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepacivirus; Kidney Transplantation; Liver Diseases-Virology; Chronic Disease

**Abstract:** Studies of recipients most of whom had been infected prior to transplantation, had yielded conflicting conclusions in regard to the clinical impact of hepatitis C virus [HCV] infection. We determined the frequency of new HCV infection and assessed its effect on patient - and graft - survival and occurrence of chronic hepatitis in renal transplant recipients. We studied 54 Saudi recipients [37 males and 17 females; mean age [SD]; 38.2 [17.1] years] they were anti-HCV negative at the time of transplantation and followed for 3 to 19 years [mean = 8.1]. The prevalence of anti-HCV at the time of censorship was compared with the rates in 99 hemodialyzed patients, 400 healthy volunteers and 113 hospitalized patients. The period prevalence of anti-HCV in recipients was 37% [20 of 54], compared to hemodialyzed patients 1%, hospital patients [1.8%] and healthy volunteers [2.3%]. [P < 0.01]. Seroconversion to anti-HCV positivity occurring from 2 to 11 years [mean =7.8] after transplantation and was not influenced by age, gender or source of donor kidney. Cumulative frequency of HBsAg was 14.8%. Graft loss occurred in 1 HCV positive recipient.

Serum aminotransferase was abnormal [ $>2$  - fold elevation] in 2 anti-HCV positive recipients transiently. No deaths occurred among the recipients. The acquisition of new HCV infections had a relatively high frequency among renal transplant recipients in the study. The course of the infection was benign in the medium term, with no discernible progression to clinically recognized chronic liver disease. Further studies are required to determine cost- benefit of antiviral therapy in such patients.

## Hepatitis, Viral, Human

### KAP survey of viral hepatitis in rural community.

Khan, Mir Hassan; Hussain, Hamid; Akhtar, Tasleem

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (1): 27 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Knowledge; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Rural Population; Cross-Sectional Studies

## Hodgkin Disease

### surgery

### High-Dose therapy and autologous stem cell transplantation for Hodgkin's Lymphoma in relapse or failure after initial chemotherapy: results of the centre National de Greffe de Moelle osseuse de Tunis.

Torjman, Lamia; Ladeb, Saloua; Lakhal, Amel; Ben Othman, Tarek; Abdel Kefi, Abderrahman; Ben Abdel Adhim, Abdel Adhim

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 35-38 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Stem Cell Transplantation; Antineoplastic Agents; Recurrence; Transplantation, Autologous; Treatment Outcome; Treatment Failure

**Abstract:** In the present study we report the clinical outcome of 27 patients with refractory or relapsed Hodgkin's lymphoma [HL] undergoing autologous peripheral stem-cell transplantation [ASCT]. On transplant, 18 patients had sensitive disease [SD] and 9 resistant disease [RD]. The median time between diagnosis and ASCT was 18 months [range, 7 to 96 months]. The conditioning consisted of BEAM regimen. The 100-day mortality rate was 3%. Three months after transplant, 12 patients transplanted with SD were in complete remission [CR] and only one of the 9 patients transplanted with RD achieved CR. Overall survival and disease-free survival after 3 years were 68% and 60%, respectively. The present results confirm the efficacy and safety of the ASCT in refractory or relapsed HL patients with SD. Other strategies should be investigated for patients with RD.

## Hymenolepis nana

### genetics

### Study on the genomic diversity of hymenolepis nana between rat and mouse isolates by RAPD-PCR.

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**Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research** 2007; 8 (1): 16-22/96 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rats; Mice; Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA Technique; Variation [Genetics]

**Abstract:** Hymenolepis nana is a common parasite of rodents as well as human intestine. This parasite has been reported from all over the world, including Iran. The infection rate has been reported up to 40% in some areas. The infection has various clinical manifestations. The parasite could establish severe hyperinfection in patients with immune deficiency. Regarding the rodents as hosts of the parasite, the infection may disseminate through these hosts to the nature. As H. nana is a zoonoses, phylogenetic study of this parasite is of particular importance. Considering these criteria, the genomic diversity of 16 H. nana with the origin of Shiraz and Tehran were studied among the worms of mice and rats by RAPD-PCR. Genomic DNA extracted from individual worms by proteinase K method and three oligonucleotides primer [ABI-17, UBC-358, UBC-387] were used for RAPD-PCR. Similarity index were calculated by Nei and Li method. Data were analysed using UPGMA analysis and dendrograms were obtained by group average method with 100 bootstrapping analysis. The range of genomic similarity determined among specimens by ABI-17 primer was 48.3-90%, by UBC-358 primer 55-87% and by UBC-387 primer 53-97%. Regarding our data and genomic similarity indexes, various isolates were found in both specimens of rats and mice. However no differences were obtained between H. nana from rat or mouse isolates by these primers. The results showed that it is not possible to divide the isolates into two distinct groups based on their origin as Tehran and Shiraz.

## Hypercholesterolemia

### Effects of Hilsha ilisha fish oil, soybean and palm oil on the serum and liver lipids of experimentally induced hypercholesterolemic rats.

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University of Dhaka - Department of Bio Chemistry

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (2): 53-58 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fish Oils; Soybeans; Plant Oils; Lipids-blood; Liver; Rats

**Abstract:** To see the effects of Hilsha ilisha fish oil, soybean and palm oils on the lipid profile of experimentally induced hypercholesterolemic rats. The hypercholesterolemic rats were supplemented with 10% Hilsha fish oil, 10% soybean oil, 10% palm oil and 7.5% Hilsha oil for 28 days. Serum and liver lipids and cholesterol excretion through feces were determined. The serum and liver cholesterol of 10% Hilsha fish oil-fed rats decreased significantly [ $P<0.05$ ] when compared to 10% soybean and/or palm oil fed rats. There was no significant difference in serum cholesterol level between the rats fed with 10% soybean oil and 10% palm oil. The fall in serum total cholesterol in each case paralleled with the fall in serum LDL-cholesterol and an increase in HDL-cholesterol level. Serum total lipids and phospholipid significantly lowered in rats fed with 10% Hilsha oil, when compared with other groups. The Hilsha oil fed rats also excreted the highest amount of fecal cholesterol when compared with rats fed with soybean oil, palm oil, and/or Hilsha fish oil. The present study shows that Hilsha ilisha fish oil is more effective in reducing the serum and liver cholesterol than soybean and palm oil, though both soybean and palm oil are also effective in reducing serum and liver cholesterol.

## Hyperthyroidism

### blood

#### Serum leptin and pituitary thyroid axis in hyperthyroid male patients.

Baig, Mukhtiar; Azhar, Abid; Zaidi, Perveen; Khan, Shahid

Department of Biochemistry

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (3): 78-81 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Leptin-blood; Pituitary Gland; Thyroid Gland; Obesity; Body Mass Index

**Abstract:** To see the correlation of serum leptin with pituitary-thyroid axis in hyperthyroid male patients and in euthyroid lean and obese control subjects. Four groups of males were included in the study, they comprised of 22 newly diagnosed, untreated hyperthyroid patients, 24 age, gender, BMI matched euthyroid lean subjects, 27 euthyroid obese subjects. Clinically and biochemically confirmed hyperthyroid patients were selected from the thyroid OPD of Atomic Energy Medical Centre, JPMC, Karachi. Healthy, age, gender, matched euthyroid [lean and obese] controls were selected from general population after checking their thyroid profile and clinical examination. Patients and controls suffering from diabetes or other endocrinal diseases and/or taking treatment for hyperthyroidism or steroids were excluded from the study. Ten ml of blood was drawn after an over night fast from each patient and control. Serum leptin was measured by ELISA and FT4, FT3 and TSH were measured by radioimmunoassay [RIA], fasting blood sugar [FBS], triglycerides [TG], total cholesterol [TC], high density lipoprotein cholesterol [HDL-C] were checked by kit methods. Low density lipoprotein cholesterol [LDL-C] was calculated by the Friedwald's formula. The mean  $\pm$  SEM values of leptin in male hyperthyroid patients was  $71 \pm 0.45$  ng/ml, while in lean and obese control group it was  $8.27 \pm 1.91$  and  $21.34 \pm 3.4$  ng/ml respectively. In hyperthyroid patients, significantly low levels of serum leptin were found as compared to age, gender, BMI matched lean [ $p<0.005$ ] and obese control group [ $p<0.005$ ]. Obese control group had significantly higher values of leptin as compared to lean group [ $p<0.05$ ]. No significant correlation of leptin was found with T4, T3, and TSH in hyperthyroid patients and lean and obese control subjects. Triglycerides [TG,  $p<0.005$ ], total cholesterol [TC,  $p<0.005$ ] and low density lipoprotein cholesterol [LDL-C,  $p<0.05$ ] were significantly lower in hyperthyroid patients as compared to control groups. Serum leptin level significantly correlated with the BMI [ $p<0.005$ ], in hyperthyroid patients and euthyroid lean and obese control groups. There appears no relationship between serum leptin and pituitary thyroid axis in dysthyroid patients as well as in euthyroid subjects but it is strongly related with BMI in all subjects.

## Hypothyroidism

### blood

#### Effect of transient prepubertal hypothyroidism on serum testosterone level and seminal characteristics of chickens.

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**Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research** 2007; 8 (1): 23-31/96-97 (48 ref.)

**Keywords:** Testosterone-blood; Chickens; Semen

**Abstract:** Effect of propylthiouracil [PTU]-induced hypothyroidism during the prepubertal period, at a dose of one g per kg of the diet, on serum testosterone level and seminal characteristics of Pars indigenous chickens was studied. PTU was fed between 7th to 13th weeks of age and semen was collected at weekly intervals, starting at 21st week of age and continued for seven weeks. The effect of PTU treatment on serum testosterone level and body weight was significant [ $P<0.05$ ]. The effect of age on all parameters, including body weight, semen volume, sperm motility, percentage of live sperm, sperm concentration, total number of live sperm, and serum testosterone and thyroxine T[4] levels was also significant [ $P<0.01$ ]. The interaction effect of PTU treatment and age on semen volume, sperm motility, and percentage of live sperm was not significant [ $P>0.05$ ]; but it was significant for body weight, sperm concentration, total number of live sperm, and serum testosterone and T[4] levels [ $P<0.01$ ]. At weeks 11 and 13 of age, serum T[4]

concentration in PTU birds was significantly lower but serum testosterone level was higher than in the control group. Sperm concentration in PTU birds was generally higher than in the control group, although the differences between the two groups were significant at weeks 20, 23 and 24. The total number of live sperm produced by PTU birds at week 21 of age was about 60% of the control group [ $P < 0.01$ ]. A positive correlation [ $P < 0.01$ ] was found between testosterone level and body weight [ $r = 0.54$  and  $0.36$  for the control and PTU groups, respectively]. A small but significant positive correlation was found between T[4] levels and body weight in the PTU group [ $r = 0.23$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ], but not in the control group [ $P > 0.05$ ]. The correlation between testosterone and T[4] levels was not significant. Transient prepubertal PTU-induced hypothyroidism resulted in an increase in sperm concentration and production at certain stages after treatment, but the effect did not seem to last for a long period. The potential for increased efficiency associated with raising smaller birds which pass a neonatal hypothyroidism and eat less feed and produce normal semen, may be economical.

## Impotence

### diagnosis

#### Erectile dysfunction in men with angiographically documented coronary artery disease.

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*Urology Journal* 2007; 4 (1): 28-32 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Coronary Disease-physiopathology; Coronary Angiography; Cross-Sectional Studies; Impotence-epidemiology

**Abstract:** We evaluated erectile function of men with coronary artery disease [CAD] and the relation between the degree of erectile dysfunction [ED] and the extent of coronary artery stenosis on cardiac angiography. Nondiabetic men with CAD documented by angiography were evaluated for ED. Erectile function was assessed by a 5-item version of the International Index of Erectile Dysfunction, the Sexual Health Inventory for Men [SHIM]. Of 401 men, 186 [46.4%] had ED [SHIM score, 21 or less]. Men with ED were more likely to have more than 1 stenotic cardiac vessel [ $P < .001$ ]. The mean SHIM score was  $20.9 \pm 7.6$ ,  $12.9 \pm 9.2$ , and  $14.3 \pm 9.1$  for men with 1-, 2-, and 3-vessel disease, respectively [ $P < .001$ ]. Multivariate analysis showed that only the SHIM score had a relationship with the number of involved vessels [ $P < .001$ ]; the SHIM score was lower and ED was more frequent in men with more than 1 vessel involvement. Forty-one patients [19.1%] without ED and 45 [24.2%] with ED had a positive history of myocardial infarction [ $P = .21$ ]. Symptoms of ED had appeared prior to CAD detection in 78 out of 189 patients [41.9%] with a mean time interval of about 23 months [range, 10 to 36 months]. Our finding showed that the prevalence of ED is relatively high in patients with CAD, and has a relationship with the extent of CAD. Furthermore, ED may occur before CAD with an average interval of 2 years.

## Influenza In Birds

### epidemiology

#### Information on bird flu.

Iqbal, Rizwan

*PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research* 2006; 45 (1): 1 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Influenza In Birds-diagnosis; Influenza In Birds-prevention and control

## Insulin-Like Growth Factor I

### physiology

#### Insulin- like growth factors I- II.

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The National Center for Diabetes - Endocrinology and Genetics

*Jordan Medical Journal* 2006; 40 (4): 300-314 (46 ref.)

**Keywords:** Insulin-Like Growth Factor II-physiology; Insulin-Like Growth Factor I-pharmacology; Insulin-Like Growth Factor II-pharmacology; Growth Hormone; Receptor, IGF Type 1; Growth Disorders

**Abstract:** IGF-1 that is generated in the liver is the anabolic effector and linear growth promoting hormone of the pituitary Growth Hormone [GH]. In the tissues, IGFs are important regulators of cell survival, growth, metabolism and differentiated functions. Prospective studies suggest that individuals with circulating levels of Insulin- like Growth Factor 1 [IGF-1] at the high end of the normal range are exposed to increased risk for several common cancers. This has led to the development of novel IGF- I receptor targeting therapies which have impressive antineoplastic activity in experimental system. This review article will focus on the biology of IGF-1 and its role in health and malignant states.

## Internship and Residency

### **Clinical experiences of intern doctors in Kuwait: implications of assessment practices for internship training.**

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**Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization** 2007; 6 (1): 40-47 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Physicians; Clinical Competence; Educational Measurement

**Abstract:** This study reviewed the clinical conditions encountered by interns during their specialty rotations and the pattern of assessment ratings of their performances of clinical skills. Trainers used a checklist and a set of Interaction Cards to assess the performances in six clinical domains of 45 interns in the 2002/03 cohort during and at end of rotations over a one year period. Analysis of 4868 assessments revealed that the clinical conditions seen during training matched the health problems of Kuwait adequately. The majority of the ratings were close to upper end in a rating scale of 1 to 5, with 66% in the 5 - excellent category. During their rotations interns encountered clinical conditions common in Kuwait. There was leniency in assessment. Feedback to trainers on the ratings given and workshops in clinical assessment would improve assessment in internship training.

### **Confidence in performing core clinical skills: preliminary results of a survey of trainees completing internship training in Kuwait.**

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**Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization** 2007; 6 (1): 48-50 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Clinical Competence; Data Collection

**Abstract:** Several surveys suggest the underemphasis of the learning of practical skills during internship training. While the proportion of interns that had performed some of the common practical procedures during training appeared inadequate, the interns themselves had rated their development of practical skills as not high. Many interns had also indicated that they felt confident to initiate management of conditions although they were not experienced in those areas. We did not encounter any publications dealing specifically with internship training in the Arabian Gulf region. This study was aimed at determining the confidence of interns in performing core clinical skills. Interns who completed rotations in the major specialties during 2005/06 responded to a questionnaire that listed 48 core clinical skills. Out of the 124 eligible for the study, 85 responded. They indicated their confidence to perform the skills in future and the number of times these had been performed. The majority of the interns felt confident with routine skills, while approximately half felt confident with emergency resuscitation skills. A third of the trainees were confident in performing artificial ventilation and endotracheal intubation. Similarly, a half was confident in performing pericardiocentesis, indirect laryngoscopy, lumbar puncture irrigation of the ear, insertion of thoracic drainage, venous cutdown and insertion of central venous catheter. Only about a third of trainees, with no significant gender variation, felt confident to perform common skills in obstetrics and gynecology. While half the trainees were confident in performing emergency resuscitative measures, many others lacked confidence in doing these skills or clinical skills needed in routine situations. Interns who may not acquire competency in the core skills need to be identified early and corrective measures taken. The findings may have implications in the review of the medical undergraduate curriculum as well as in internship training.

## standards

### **Issues in assessment and appraisal in internship training.**

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**Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization** 2007; 6 (1): 31-33 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Educational Measurement-standards; Educational Measurement-methods; Internship and Residency-organization and administration; Reproducibility of Results

**Abstract:** Examiners should primarily be concerned with the validity of the test when selecting instruments of assessment. Assigning a numerical value does not increase the precision of the measurement, and they should be wary of making fine distinctions among candidates based on such results. Formative assessment gives the opportunity for the trainee to identify the content areas in which achievement is poor, for possible remedying, while summative assessment allows for summing up the total amount learned. Clinical skills are not transferable between patients, performances being case specific. Sampling the content widely increases the accuracy of the evaluation decisions.



## Intervertebral Disk Displacement

### diagnosis

#### **Pseudotumoral lateral and far lateral lumbar disc herniation - about a case report.**

Nouira, K.; Miaoui, A.; Boubaker, A.; Allani, R.; Azaiez, O.; Ben Messaoud, M.; Menif, E.

**Maghreb Medical** 2007; 27 (382): 289-290 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Neoplasms

**Abstract:** Far lateral lumbar disc herniation [FLH] is a rare clinical and radiological entity. It can sometimes mimic other diagnosis such as tumor or radicular cyst. We report a case of a lumbar FLH with vertebral scalloping in a 48-year-old patient. The aim of this work is to insist on the utility of imaging modalities [Ct-scan and MRI] in positive and differential diagnosis of pseudotumoral FLH.

## Intestinal Diseases, Parasitic

### veterinary

#### **Gastrointestinal parasites of ostrich [*Struthio camelus domesticus*] raised in Iran.**

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**Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research** 2007; 8 (1): 80-82/101 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Struthioniformes-parasitology; Stomach Diseases-parasitology

**Abstract:** Introduction of ostrich [*Struthio camelus domesticus*], a new exotic host species to a new ecosystem like Iran, necessitates the study of its infectious diseases including parasitic infestations. For a period of one year, from 2002-03, faecal samples of 254 ostriches on 5 farms located at different parts of Iran, including Garmsar, Semnan province [n = 85]; Nashtaroud, Maz and aran province [n = 29]; Saveh, Central province [n = 47]; Eshtehard, Ghazvin province [n = 8] and around Tehran, Tehran province [n = 85] were examined for gastrointestinal parasites. Our findings revealed the presence of *Libostrongylus douglasii* in 55% of the examined birds in Nashtaroud and 25% of birds of Eshtehard farms. In the latter farm, 12.5% in the ostriches harboured *Heterakis dispar* in their alimentary canals. Oocyst of *Eimeria* sp. was found in ostrich on farm of Garmsar. All these parasites are reported for the first time from ostriches in Iran.

## Intestinal Perforation

### etiology

#### **Unusual ileal perforation due to fish bone.**

Ingty, Moses; Al Shernini, M.A.R. Mohamed; Vasa, N.J.; Pandit, P.N.

Buraimi Hospital - Department of Surgery

**Oman Medical Journal** 2007; 22 (1-2): 48-49 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rupture; Ileum; Fishes; Abdomen, Acute; Foreign Bodies

## Intubation, Intratracheal

### adverse effects

#### **The effect of betamethasone gel in reducing sore throat, cough, and hoarseness after laryngo-tracheal intubation.**

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 197-204 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Betamethasone-administration and dosage; Betamethasone-Therapeutic Uses; Gels; Pharyngitis-prevention and control; Hoarseness-prevention and control; Cough-prevention and control; Double-Blind Method

**Abstract:** Tracheal intubation for general anesthesia often leads to traumatization of the airway mucosa resulting in postoperative sore throat, hoarseness and cough. This study was undertaken to determine the effects of betamethasone gel in reducing these complications. One hundred patients [ASA I-II] to undergo endotracheal intubation, were randomly divided equally into two groups; 50 Case [Group A]. 50 Control [Group B]. The tracheal tubes for Case Group A were lubricated with 0.05% betamethasone gel and for the Control Group B with KY gel. Patients were interviewed at end of procedures and 1 and 24 hour after extubation. The incidence and severity of sore throat, hoarseness and cough, 1 and 24 hours postoperatively was reduced significantly in Case Group A. Betamethasone gel, when was used for lubrication of endotracheal tubes pre-operatively, was shown to be effective in decreasing postoperative sore throat, hoarseness, and cough.

## Irritable Bowel Syndrome

### physiopathology

#### Development of a mathematical model for myoelectric activity of small intestine to reach a better understanding of the pathophysiology of Irritable bowel syndrome [I.B.S.].

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Amir Kabir Industrial University - Medical Engineering College

**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 11 (4): 56-62/8 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Models, Theoretical; Myoelectric Complex, Migrating; Gastrointestinal Motility; Serotonin; Enteric Nervous System; Intestine, Small

**Abstract:** Since enteric nervous system is a complicated network and calls for more investigations, we decided to develop a model for myoelectric activity of small intestine by use of artificial nerve networks, in order to reach a better understanding of I.B.S. According to empirical knowledge concerning I.B.S, serotonin level in enteric nervous system increases and this system becomes more excitable and active. The aim of this study was to prove these issues by use of mathematical models. MATLAB 6.5 soft ware was used in this project. Artificial nerve networks, equivalent to enteric nervous system were designed. By making use of artificial nerve networks, amplitude, time and number of spikes in the myoelectric curve of small intestine were determined which were compatible with empirical information. Using artificial nerve networks, the effect of increased level of serotonin as a pathophysiological factor, on bowel movement in IBS was established. This study can pave the way for designing other artificial networks to assess potential effects of drugs; or developing more effective methods for treatment of I.B.S.

## Joint Instability

### epidemiology

#### Joints hypermobility in patients with abdominal wall hernias.

Al Tamimi, Faisal

Nizwa Hospital - HOD-Medicine

**Oman Medical Journal** 2007; 22 (1-2): 37-41 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hernia, Abdominal-epidemiology; Risk Factors; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** To study the relationship between joint hypermobility syndrome and abdominal wall hernias. 50 subjects with different types of abdominal wall hernias were compared with 50 subjects of age and sex matched control without hernia; they were studied for the presence of an associated joint hypermobility, associated joints complaints as well as other clinical features which are associated with joint hypermobility. The degree of hypermobility was determined by the methods described by Carter and Wilkinson for the presence of joint hypermobility and modified by Beighton et al [Thumbs apposition to the flexor aspect of the forearm, little fingers hyperextension, hyperextension of the elbows and knees and forward flexion of the trunk]. There were no differences between the prevalence of the predisposing factors to hernia or the associated clinical features with joint hypermobility, between the two groups. The differences between the total mobility score [P=0.0519] and the percent frequency distribution [0.0018] of those with normal mobility and subjects with hypermobile joints in both groups was statistically significant. An association between abdominal wall hernias and joint hypermobility may be proposed. More studies recruiting larger number of patients may throw more light on this issue. Currently advising subjects with increased joints laxity and hypermobility to avoid predisposing factors for the development of abdominal wall hernias may be of benefit.

## Kidney

### abnormalities

#### Malignant tumor in horseshoe kidney.

Babanoury, Agha; Jones, Lori; Reeves, Mallory; Wingo, Scott

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Medical University of South Carolina - Department of Urology

**Urology Journal** 2007; 4 (1): 46-48 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Kidney Neoplasms; Carcinoma, Renal Cell; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

## Kidney Failure, Acute

### chemically induced

#### Hospitals switching contrast media [CM] type to iodixanol experienced a major increase in the incidence of contrast induced renal failure.

Bakoush, Omran

**LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 111-112 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Contrast Media-adverse effects; Triiodobenzoic Acids-toxicity

## **etiology**

### **Tropical renal failure.**

Abboud, Omar

**Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology** 2007; 5 (1): 11-3 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Kidney Failure, Acute-parasitology; Tropical Medicine; Glomerular Filtration Rate; Malaria; Leptospirosis; Tetanus; Salmonella Infections; Dysentery, Bacillary; Schistosomiasis; Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever

## **Kidney Transplantation**

### **adverse effects**

#### **Pregnancy outcome in kidney transplant patients.**

Yassaee, Fakhrolmolouk; Moshiri, Farnaz

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Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Perinatology Center, Taleghani Hospital - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

**Urology Journal** 2007; 4 (1): 14-17 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy Outcome; Pregnancy Complications; Immunosuppression; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Advances in surgical techniques and immunosuppressive therapy have improved the survival and quality of life in organ transplant patients. Thus, the number of organ transplant women at their reproductive age has also increased. We sought to investigate the allograft and obstetric outcomes in pregnant kidney recipients. Seventy-four kidney recipient women with 95 conceptions during their posttransplant period were evaluated. Pregnancy outcome, kidney allograft function, and maternal, fetal, and neonatal complications were evaluated in these patients. The mean interval between kidney transplantation and pregnancy was 41.0 +/- 9.5 months. Twenty-three pregnancies [24.2%] were unsuccessful due to abortion and stillbirth. The mean birth weight was 2385.0 +/- 161.7 g and 45 newborns [62.5%] had a birth weight less than 2500 g [low birth weight]. The mean Apgar score of the live babies was 7.9 +/- 0.7. Forty-four [61.1%] babies were admitted to neonatal intensive care unit and early neonatal death happened in 4 [5.5%]. Fifteen mothers [15.78%] had an uneventful perinatal period. The most common maternal complications in the 95 pregnancies were anemia in 62 [65.3%] and preeclampsia in 45 [47.4%]. Three patients 3 [3.2%] lost their graft and 6 [6.3%] had impaired kidney allograft function 2 years after pregnancy. Pregnant kidney allograft recipients should be considered as high-risk patients needing special care under the supervision of a team of obstetricians and nephrologists.

## **Kynurenic Acid**

### **therapeutic uses**

#### **Kynurenic acid as an additional endogenous anti-aggregatory factor.**

El Tahir, Kamal E.H.; Bakheet, Dana M.

King Saud University - College of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmacology

**SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal** 2007; 15 (2): 135-139 (39 ref.)

**Keywords:** Kynurenic Acid-pharmacology; Platelet Aggregation; Platelet Aggregation Inhibitors; Guinea Pigs

**Abstract:** Kynurenic acid [KNA] is an endogenous metabolite of tryptophan that has been characterized both in the brain and various peripheral organs that included blood vessels, kidneys, hearts, intestine and the eye. Its release from the vascular tissues which also release prostacyclin and nitric oxide directed us to investigate its influence on platelets aggregation. Exposure of guinea-pig platelets to KNA in concentrations ranging from 0.1 to 2mM inhibited adenosine diphosphate [ADP] and arachidonic acid [AA] induced aggregations in a dose-dependent manner. The inhibitory dose 50 values against ADP and AA were found to be 1.1+/-0.06 and 0.9+/-0.08 mM respectively. [N=8]. The anti-aggregatory effect was significantly reversed in presence of exogenous Ca[2+]. Elevation of the level of the plasma by 0.5mM Ca[2+] reversed the anti-aggregatory effect KNA by 60+/-4.5 and 71.5+/-6.3% against ADP and AA, respectively [P<0.01, N=8]. It is suggested that KNA may be considered as an additional endogenous anti-aggregatory factor.

## **Labial Frenum**

### **surgery**

#### **Use of diode laser [810] nm in frenectomy.**

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Academy of Medical Science and Technology - Faculty of Dentistry

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 45-47/74 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lingual Frenum-surgery; Laser Surgery; Lasers

**Abstract:** Frenula consist of a mucosal fold in the labial, buccal and occasionally the lingual surface of the alveolar ridge. Their high attachment may cause orthodontic problem eg. [Diastima], prosthodontic problems eg. [Poor retention of denture], periodontic problems [gingival recession and inflammation] and speech problem [tongue tied in ligual frenum]. The removal of frenum could be done by surgical excision using scalpel through different techniques eg. [Vertical, Z plasty and hemostat]. Modern technology now offers an alternative mode of treatment like laser surgery. eight patients [14-75 years old] with freni indicated for excision were referred for laser clinic in police hospital . Laser used was diode with wavelength [810] nm [Oralaser Jet 20 - Germany], energy 1.8 Jul/sec and frequency 10,000 Hz using PPR1 [pulse pause relation] program with fiber tip diameter of 400 micron in contact mode. Laser safety measures were followed. showed dry and bloodless field during operation, no post operative swelling, no pain or discomfort, with normal healing process. as these were first cases to be treated by laser in Sudan, we suggest and stimulate the use of laser for soft tissue surgery because of its time saving, patients comfort and easy manipulation.

## Labor Pain

### drug therapy

**Combined spinal-epidural analgesia in labor comparison of sufentanil vs tramadol.**

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 87-96 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Analgesia, Epidural; Analgesia, Obstetrical; Infection, Spinal; Sufentanil-therapeutic uses; Tramadol-therapeutic uses; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Combined spinal-epidural [CSE] analgesia is becoming increasingly used to provide pain relief during labor. It combines both the rapid onset of the spinal analgesia and the flexibility of the epidural catheter. Intrathecal sufentanil provides rapid-onset and profound analgesia during the first stage of labor. The dose required to produce this effect can be associated with maternal respiratory depression, hypotension, nausea, or pruritus. The major concern of the anesthesiologist is to limit these side effects sources of discomfort to a parturient, by choosing the optimal dose of sufentanil or searching for an alternative. The purpose of this study is to compare tramadol and sufentanil used in CSE analgesia in terms of duration of analgesia and frequency of adverse maternal or fetal effects. Forty parturients requesting labor analgesia were included in this prospective study. In a combined spinal- epidural technique, at 3 to 4 cm cervical dilation, patients were randomly assigned to receive either one of the following intrathecal solutions: 2.5 mg sufentanil [n = 20] and 2.5 mg bupivacaine, or 25 mg tramadol [n = 20] and 2.5 mg bupivacaine. Visual analog scores for pain, blood pressure, heart rate, sensory levels, incidence of nausea and pruritus, motor blockade, and maternal satisfaction, were recorded. Patients receiving 25 mg intrathecal tramadol with 2.5 mg bupivacaine had significantly longer-lasting analgesia [114 +/- 7 min]. than those receiving 2.5 mg intrathecal sufentanil and 2.5 mg bupivacaine [54 +/-11 min]. No adverse maternal or fetal effects were noted in the group sufentanil. Five parturients of the tramadol group presented vomiting 10 min after induction. There was no difference in the time from analgesia to delivery, incidence of operative or assisted delivery or cervical dilation. During labor, maternal satisfaction was good. 2.5 micrograms of intrathecal sufentanil combined with 2.5 mg bupivacaine provides rapid-onset and profound analgesia during the first stage of labor without adverse maternal or fetal effects. 25 mg intrathecal tramadol with 2.5 mg bupivacaine had longer-lasting analgesia. The major side effect was vomiting.

## Laryngeal Nerves

### abnormalities

**Preoperative diagnosis of right nonrecurrent inferior laryngeal nerve by CT scan. Report of a case and review of the literature.**

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**Lebanese Medical Journal** 2007; 55 (1): 46-49 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Preoperative Care; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Diagnosis; Review Literature; Subclavian Artery-abnormalities; Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve

**Abstract:** The nonrecurrent inferior laryngeal nerve [NRILN] is a nerve anomaly that is associated with the developmentally aberrant subclavian artery. Thus, it is possible to predict NRILN by preoperative diagnosis of an aberrant subclavian artery. The purpose of this study was to report a new case of this anomaly and to assess the possibility of diagnosis of an aberrant subclavian artery preoperatively by CT scan of the neck, underline how such recognition is crucial for the prevention of intraoperative nerve damage and review the literature. We report a case of thyroid surgery associated with a right NRILN diagnosed preoperatively by CT scan of the neck. The preoperative CT scan showed a retroesophageal aberrant right subclavian artery. The patient underwent total thyroidectomy for a multinodular goiter. She had identification of recurrent laryngeal nerve on the left side and NRILN on the right side.

Post-operatively, the patient had normal vocal cord function on laryngoscopy. It was possible to predict preoperatively a right NRILN by identifying an aberrant right subclavian artery on the CT film of the neck, which likely enabled the prevention of vocal cord paralysis.

## Lead

### blood

#### **Blood lead levels and Occupational Hazards in child labour in Peshawar.**

Khan, Mir Hassan; Hussain, Tanveer; Zakir, Shahida; Khan, Said Hassan

University of Peshawar - Department of Environmental Science

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (2): 46-48 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Occupational Exposure; Occupational Diseases; Calcium-blood; Hemoglobins; Automobiles; Child; Employment

**Abstract:** To determine blood lead level, calcium and haemoglobin in children involved in auto labour at Peshawar. A total of 150 children; 30 control and 120 working in auto-mobile workshops for 8-10 hours daily without any safety measures, were investigated. We observed that low-income families generally encouraged their children to learn some professional skills at early age. Besides, the nature of work in automobile workshops was hazardous and the long working hours were stressful for the children. Eighty Seven percent of the children were not willing to do the job and 100% were un-aware of the safety measure. As compared to controls, the subject group have had high blood lead levels with a mean +/- 42.4 g/dl [ $p < 0.001$ ]; low haemoglobin +/- 11.2 g/dl [ $p < 0.01$ ] and decreased calcium +/- 8.6 mg/dl [ $P < 0.01$ ] concentration. Furthermore, the younger age group had comparatively raised lead level than old age group. Sixty eight percent children of the study group have had abnormalities like headaches, raised hearing threshold, memory loss and generalized body pain. It is concluded that the high level of blood lead affects the health of children; and poor children specially are at more risk because of inadequate nutrition. Besides, the present study suggests the need of awareness, implementation of laws for child's rights, effective family planning facilities and finally various organizations should play an effective role in child labour prevention programmes.

#### **Lead in whole blood.**

Radhouane, Chakroun

**SST - Sante et Securite au Travail** 2007; 40: 11 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lead-analysis; Lead Poisoning-diagnosis

## Legionnaires' Disease

### epidemiology

#### **Legionnaires disease: magnitude and prevention?**

Rammeh, H.; Ben Mansour, H.; Hidri, A.; Nouaigui, H.

**SST - Sante et Securite au Travail** 2007; 40: 2-10 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Legionella-pathogenicity; Legionnaires' Disease-diagnosis; Legionnaires' Disease-prevention and control; Legionellosis

## Leiomyosarcoma

### diagnosis

#### **Primary leiomyosarcoma of the vagina. Case report and literature review.**

Ben Amara, Fethi; Jaouadi, Mohamed; Jouini, Hassen; Nasr, Maher; Malek, Monia; Neji, Khaled; Reziga, Hedi; Ben Romdhane, Khaled

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 68-70 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vaginal Neoplasms-pathology; Leiomyosarcoma-surgery; Prognosis; Review Literature

**Abstract:** The vast majority of primary vaginal cancers are squamous cell carcinoma. The leiomyosarcoma of the vagina is extremely rare neoplasm. It comprising 2% to 3% of vaginal malignancies. Only 77 cases have been reported up to date in Anglo-Saxon literature. Report of a new case. We report a case of a patient 43 years old, single and presented a tumor of 7 cm to the detriment of the posterior wall of the vagina. The treatment consisted of a radical colpohysterectomy followed by postoperative radiotherapy. After 40 months, she is still alive without local or distant recurrence. This is a rare observation. The surgery is the basic treatment, the poor prognosis of these tumors remains linked especially to the histological grade.

## Leishmania infantum

### growth and development

#### Inhibit effect of *Allium hirtifolium* boiss. [Persian shallot] hydroalcoholic extract on the growth of *Leishmania infantum* in vitro.

Ebrahimi, S.E. Sadat; Amanzadeh, Y.; Izaddoost, M.; Soltanpoor, A.; Mahami, M.; Taheri, M.; Kalani, M. Khalifeh Gholi; Kalantari, N.; Taran, M.

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences - College of pharmacy - Department of Pharmacognosy

*Journal of Medicinal Plants* 2006; 5 (20): 48-52/93 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Allium; Plant Extracts

**Abstract:** Antiprotozoal effects of genus *Allium* plants including garlic and onion have been proven in Aryana L and s since hundreds years ago. In this study, inhibitory effect of persian shallot hydroalcoholic extract on growth of *Leishmania infantum* was evaluated in vitro. Different concentrations of the extract including 0.01, 0.05, 0.1 and 0.2 mg/cc in schneider medium were prepared, the parasites were added and counted every day during 7 days after culture. Concentrations between 0.01 - 0.1 mg/cc inhibited the growth of parasites on the third day, but the highest concentration [0.2 mg/cc] inhibited the growth of parasites on the first day. This study proves inhibitory effect of persian shallot hydroalcoholic extract [containing allicin, ajoene and other agents] on *Leishmania infantum*. For exact evaluation of persian shallot antileishmanian properties, it is necessary to evaluate inhibitory effect of the plant hydroalcoholic extract in vivo.

## Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous

### drug therapy

#### Comparative study of oral azithromycin and systemic meglumine antimoniate [Glucantime] in the treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis.

Layegh, Pouran; Panah, Mohammad Javad Yazdan; Dadkhah, Seyed Masoud; Shaken, Mohammad Taqi; Vosough, Elhdm Mohammadi

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*Iranian Journal of Dermatology* 2007; 9 (4): 303-307/47 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Azithromycin-therapeutic uses; Azithromycin-administration and dosage; Meglumine-therapeutic uses; Meglumine-administration and dosage

**Abstract:** Complications and resistance to pentavalent antimonial agents in cutaneous leishmaniasis, exhibit the need for effective alternative drugs. The aim of this study was to compare the efficacy of oral azithromycin with systemic meglumine antimoniate [Glucantime] in the treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis. Forty-seven patients with cutaneous leishmaniasis visited at the dermatology department of Qaem hospital were r and omly divided to two groups. Twenty patients [with 29 lesions] were treated with oral azithromycin 500 mg/day for 5 successive days each month for 4 months and 27 patients [with 58 lesions] were treated with systemic Glucantime 60 mg/kg/day for 20 days. Azithromycin group patients were visited monthly and control group patients were visited in last day of treatment and 45 days later. At the end of our study 10.3% of lesions in azithromycin group showed complete response, 27.6% lesions partial response and 62.1% no response. In Glucantime group 34.5% of lesions showed complete response, 13.8% partial response and 51.7% no response [P=0.036]. In treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis systemic Glucantime is superior to oral azithromycin. Differences between our result and previous studies may be due to difference between strains of *Leishmanias* and in vitro studies may be necessary to resolve this paradox. On the other h and, change in dosage and course of treatment with azithromycin may affect the efficacy of this agent.

## Lentigo

### therapy

#### Comparison of efficacy of cryotherapy versus trichloroacetic acid in the treatment of solar lentigo on hands.

Shabanzadeh Dehkordi, Hossein; Raziee, Morteza; Balighi, Kamran; Rabati, Reza Mahmood

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Department of Dermatology

*Iranian Journal of Dermatology* 2007; 9 (4): 308-312/48 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Solar System; Hand-pathology; Cryotherapy; Trichloroacetic Acid

**Abstract:** Solar lentigines are common sun-induced benign melanocytic proliferations that present a significant cosmetic problem for many middle- aged and elderly patients. The purpose of this study was to assess the efficacy of cryotherapy in comparison to trichloroacetic acid [TCA] 33% on solar lentigines on the back of the h and s [SLBH]. Each h and of 33 patients with SLBH was treated r and omly with either cryotherapy or TCA 33% solution. Photographs of the h and s were taken prior to and two months following the treatment. Therapeutic response and side-effect were compared using chi-square test. Twenty five patients completed the study. Cryotherapy was more

likely to produce substantial lightening of the solar lentigines than TCA 33% solution [P=0.025] but was more painful and took longer to heal. Post inflammatory hyperpigmentation [PIH] was almost equal in two types of treatment. Statistically, better results were seen in lower Fitzpatrick's skin types. Cryotherapy appears to be superior to TCA 33% solution in the treatment of SLBH particularly in lower Fitzpatrick skin types. PIH is the major complication of both particularly in higher Fitzpatrick skin types. Generally, the major criterion for treatment of SLBH with cryotherapy or TCA is Fitzpatrick's skin type.

## Liver

### pathology

#### Contribution of the liver biopsy in intensive care unit.

Kallel, Hatem; Bouaziz, Nadia Khlaf; Chaari, Anis; Bahloul, Mabrouk; Krichene, Mohamed Salah; Bouaziz, Mounir  
**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 29-34 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Biopsy-economics; Intensive Care Units; Gastroenterology; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Our aim was to evaluate the indications and contribution of liver biopsy [LB] in intensive care [ICU] and to compare them to those of LB in gastroenterology. We included retrospectively 37 successive LB achieved in ICU and 38 successive LB achieved in gastroenterology. All data were reviewed by three intensivists and three gastroenterologists to determine the contribution of the LB. The indications of LB were different in the two units. The most frequent indications were cirrhosis [36.8%], isolated biological hepatic disruptions [26.3%] and histological classification of viral hepatitis [18.4%] in gastroenterology and isolated biological hepatic disruptions [48.6%], hepatopathy during pregnancy [27%] and fever of unknown origin [10.8%] in intensive care unit. According to the six reviewers, LB was enough contributive in the two units, [78.4% in ICU and 71.1% in gastroenterology -p=0.46-]. It allowed to eliminate, to confirm, or to change a diagnosis in more than 70% of cases and allowed to modify the course of therapy in 21.6% of cases in ICU and in 26.3% of cases in gastroenterology [p=0.6]. The LB is a feasible technique in ICU and can be as contributive as it is in gastroenterology.

## Liver Cirrhosis

### chemically induced

#### Effect of selected natural products, thioproline and pegasys on hepatic platelet activating factor [PAF] in CCl<sub>4</sub>-induced hepatic fibrosis in rats.

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**SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal** 2007; 15 (2): 96-104 (65 ref.)

**Keywords:** Carbon Tetrachloride-toxicity; Platelet Activating Factor; Thiazolidines; Interferon Alfa-2a; Rats, Wistar

**Abstract:** This study aimed to estimate hepatic levels of platelet activating factor [PAF] in liver fibrosis induced by CCl<sub>4</sub> in rats. A group of selected natural products; boswellic acids, curcumin and glycyrrhizin [preparation named OMNI[R]; a drug under clinical trials for treatment of hepatitis C virus], Mirazid[R] [a commercially available schistomocidal drug], Thioproline [a commercially available hepatoprotective agent] and Pegasys[R] [peg interferon alpha-2a; a commercially available therapy for treatment of hepatitis C virus] were examined for their effect on hepatic PAF after CCl<sub>4</sub> intoxication. For this purpose, 54 rats were used in the study. Rats were divided into 6 groups each comprised 9 rats. Group 1 was treated only with CCl<sub>4</sub>, groups 2 to 5 were treated with OMNI[R], Mirazid[R], Thioproline and Pegasys[R], respectively, whereas the sixth group was the normal control group [with no treatment, except an injection of the vehicle]. Liver damage was induced in all groups except normal control group [groups 1 to 5] by i.p. injection of 40% CCl<sub>4</sub> in corn oil [0.375 ml/kg] 3 times a week for 3 weeks. One week after CCl<sub>4</sub> intoxication, all tested drugs were injected i.p. daily for 3 weeks. Hepatic PAF concentration was estimated by HPTLC [high performance thin layer chromatography], while, levels of serum transaminases [ALT, AST], hepatic hydroxyproline [as markers of liver fibrosis], serum malondialdehyde and catalase [as markers of oxidative stress] were estimated spectrophotometrically. The hepatic PAF levels were significantly higher in CCl<sub>4</sub> group [24.24±2.01 pmol equiv./mg] as compared to normal control [8.81±1.09 pmol equiv./mg] [p<0.00]. Treatment with OMNI[R], Mirazid[R], Thioproline and Pegasys[R] reduced hepatic PAF significantly to be 11.84±0.22, 14.5±1.00, 13.17±0.54 and 14.26±1.09 pmol equiv./mg, respectively. This study may add further rational to the anti-fibrotic activity of the tested drugs via reduction of hepatic PAF.

## Low Back Pain

### therapy

#### The effect of stabilization method and William's exercise on improvement of functions in patients with mechanical chronic low back pain.

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Zahedan University of Medical Sciences - Physiotherapy Department, Razmjoo Moghadam Laboratory

**Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 8 (4): 21-28/4 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chronic Disease; Exercise; Exercise Movement Techniques; Recovery of Function

**Abstract:** Exercise is one of the important methods recommended for treatment of patients with chronic low back pain [CLBP]. Exercise is effective in improvement of function in these patients. Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of stabilization method and William's exercise on functional improvement of patients with mechanical chronic low back pain. In this clinical trial, 34 patients with CLBP were randomly divided into two equal groups of stabilization exercise and William's exercise group. Each group performed 14 days of exercise. Using McGill questionnaire, inability of doing daily functions was measured before and after the intervention. The data was analyzed using independent and paired t-tests. The pain score in stabilization exercise group before and after the exercise was 33.5 and 14.4, respectively [ $p < 0.05$ ]. In William's exercise group, this score was 31.8 and 11.5 before and after the exercise respectively [ $p < 0.05$ ]. The mean score of inability of doing daily functions changed significantly [ $p < 0.05$ ] in both groups. There were no significant differences between the two groups in the cases of self-reported pain and disability. Based on our results both stabilization exercise and William's exercise are effective in decreasing short-term disability and pain in patients with CLBP.

## **Lumbar Vertebrae**

### **pathology**

#### **Lumbar segmental instability-current concepts.**

Afzal, Suhail; Dhar, Dinesh; Devgun, Ashish  
Rustaq Hospital - Department of Orthopaedics

**Oman Medical Journal** 2007; 22 (1-2): 42-47 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Spinal Diseases; Joint Instability; Intervertebral Disk; Spondylolisthesis

## **Magnetic Resonance Imaging**

#### **Recovery profile for magnetic resonance imaging in pediatric day case- Sevoflurane vs. Isoflurane.**

Delvi, Mohamed Bilal; Samarkandi, Abdulhamid; Zahrani, Tariq; Faden, Awatif  
King Saud University - College of Medicine

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 205-211 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia Recovery Period; Anesthetics, Inhalation; Methyl Ethers-therapeutic uses; Isoflurane-therapeutic uses

**Abstract:** Magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] is gaining ground over other investigations particular in study of brain and soft tissues. The MRI procedure is painless but requires an immobile patient for a successful study. Children are required to be sedated or anesthetized for this procedure. We compared two inhalational anesthetics, namely sevoflurane and isoflurane, for the recovery profile of each with aim to determine the ideal drug for early discharge of children. 100 patients aged 3 yrs to 10 yrs [ASA I and II] were divided into Group S [Sevoflurane], Group I [Isoflurane]. The induction time, duration of the MRI study, recovery and discharge times were recorded. The data were subjected to Student's t-test and Levene's test for equal variance. In Group S, 27 male and 23 female were enrolled in comparison to 30 male and 20 female in Group I. The induction time in Group S resulted in a mean of 133.7 seconds [ $\pm 19.32$ ], Group I yielded a mean of 157.44 seconds [ $\pm 24.20$ ]  $p > 0.05$ . The mean recovery time with Group S was 124.4 seconds [ $\pm 31.57$ ] when compared with Group I a mean of 376.46 seconds [ $\pm 58.20$ ]  $p < 0.05$ . The mean discharge time in Group S was 25.20 minutes [ $\pm 5.71$ ] in comparison to a mean of 37.40 minutes [ $\pm 7.43$ ]  $p < 0.05$  in Group I. Sevoflurane can be an ideal inhalational anesthetic for Volatile Induction and Maintenance Anesthesia [V1MA] in children under going day case MRI examinations.

## **Marfan Syndrome**

### **diagnosis**

#### **A syndrome of multiple malformation marfan syndrome.**

Khaled, A.; Khari, M.; Fitouri, Z.; Ezzine, N.; El Fekih, N.; Fazaa, B.; Ben Becher, S.; Kamoun, M.R.

**Maghreb Medical** 2007; 27 (382): 271-272 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Abnormalities, Multiple; Marfan Syndrome-mortality; Cardiovascular Abnormalities



## Mastitis

### veterinary

#### Drug resistance in isolated bacteria from milk of sheep and goats with subclinical mastitis in shahrekord district.

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University of Shahrekord - School of Veterinary Medicine - Department of Pathobiology

**Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research** 2007; 8 (1): 76-79/100-101 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Milk-drug effects; Goats; Sheep; Drug Resistance; Milk-microbiology; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

**Abstract:** Four-hundred milk samples from half udders of 20 flocks of native breed goats were aseptically collected. The samples were examined by California mastitis test [CMT]. Twenty-one [5.25%] of 400 were CMT-positive. The CMT-positive samples were then cultured and the following bacteria were isolated: *Staphylococcus aureus* in 3 [14.28%], CNS [coagulase-negative staphylococci] in 14 [66.66%], streptococci in 4 [19.04%] and *Mycoplasma* spp. in 11 [52.38%] samples. The isolated staphylococci were examined to evaluate their resistance to different antibiotics by disc diffusion method. CNS resistance to amikacin was 78.5%, to penicillin was 50%, to tetracycline 50%, to ampicillin 42.8%, and to doxycycline was 28.5%. Four-hundred native breed sheep milk samples were taken from 19 flocks in the same conditions. The samples were examined by CMT test. 19 [4.75%] of 400 were CMT-positive. The CMT-positive samples were cultured and the following bacteria were isolated: *S. aureus* in 2 [10.5%], CNS in 7 [36.8%], streptococci in 2 [10.5%], *Pasteurella* in 1 [5.26%] and *Mycoplasma* in 9 [47.37%] samples. The isolated staphylococci were examined for antibiotic susceptibility. CNS resistance to amikacin was 42.8%, and to tetracycline, ampicillin, oxytetracycline and penicillin was 14.3%. Both isolates of *S. aureus* were resistance to penicillin.

## Mastoiditis

### complications

#### Acute otomastoiditis in children, About 44 cases.

Charfi, Afifa; Lachkhem, Ali; Ben Rhouma, Houcem; Kharrat, Salima; Beltaief, Najeh; Sahtout, Samia; Besbes, Guazi; Hachicha, Slah

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 61-63 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mastoiditis-pathology; Acute Disease; Osteitis; child; Mastoiditis-surgery; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Acute mastoiditis with osteitis is secondary to bacteria involving mastoid cavities. Describe the epidemiologic aspects. Between 1990 and 2003, we listed 44 files of children hospitalized for acute mastoiditis. The treatment was in any case medical associated to a surgical treatment in 30 cases. The age of our patients was consisted between 2 months and 14 years with an average is 2 years. The sex ratio of patient was 1.1. 29 patients didn't have any antecedents particular O.R.L, 8 patients were followed for otitis middle chronic and 7 had an cholesteatomateuse. The auricular old-fashioned swelling was the most frequent functional sign. A scanner has been achieved in 13 cases. The treatment was medico-surgical in 30 cases is 68.8% and an only antibiotherapie in 14 cases is 31.8%.

## Medical Waste Disposal

#### Techno-economic disposal of hospital wastes in Pakistan.

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Lahore School of Economics

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (2): 41-45 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Medical Waste; Waste Management; Hospitals

**Abstract:** To investigate the prospects of techno-economic disposal of hospital wastes. The background or secondary data were collected by consultation of literature in the libraries and by visiting different websites on Internet. The primary data were collected by gathering responses of employees engaged in solid waste disposal to a comprehensive questionnaire through visits to the hospitals and other health care establishments and environmental information centers in Lahore. The findings suggested that there is no efficient system of disposal of solid hospital wastes in Pakistan. The workforce engaged in its disposal is ignorant and is in the worst socio-economic state and the employees are carrying out jobs as their socio-economic need as hereditary business and thus don't have any job satisfaction in this business. In spite of unfavorable socio-economic conditions, the turnover of employees for the disposal job is high, which may be due to attractive medical benefits and involvement in illegal practices that are source of some extra income for them.

## Medicine, Traditional

### Folk utilization of traditional medicinal plants among rural population in Wadi Mujib - Jordan.

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2006; 40 (4): 232-240 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rural Population; Teucrium; Plants, Medicinal

**Abstract:** The use of herbal medicine among the inhabitants of Jordan is an inherent practice. Over 100 inhabitants from 7 villages around Wadi Mujib area, 120 km south of the capital Amman, were interviewed to fill a specially designed questionnaire. The analysis of the questionnaire indicated that the inhabitants utilize about 20 plant species for treating at least 18 different ailments. The 5 most commonly used herbs -cited by more than 50% of the informants-were; Germ and er, Teucrium polium L.; Golden chamomile, Matricaria aurea L.; Worm wood, Artimisia herba - alba Asso; Origanum thyme, Origanum syriacum L.; and Sage, Salvia triloba L. Our results show that Germ and er is used for treating gastro-intestinal disorders with the highest Rank Order Priority [ROP = 255]. Results also indicate that the majority of inhabitants practice folk medicine without referring to herbalists. Moreover, the number of herbalists in the study area is limited. Around half of the population [57.3%] collects and grows medicinal plants. Collection of medicinal plants starts from late winter to early summer; 83.6% of inhabitants collect medicinal plants during spring [from March to June].

## Melanoma

### diagnosis

#### Subungual melanoma.

Ehsani, Amir Houchenk; Kaousy, Syzanse; Ismaili, Sayed Alireda Mir; Negad, Khalil Farsy

**Iranian Journal of Dermatology** 2007; 9 (4): 376-378 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Melanoma-surgery; Hand-pathology

## Mesothelioma

### drug therapy

#### Malignant pleural mesothelioma in northern Pakistan and its response to treatment.

Jameel, Abid; Jamil, Shahid

Department of Medical Oncology

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (2): 59-62 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pleural Neoplasms; Retrospective Studies; Treatment Outcome; Deoxycytidine-analogs and derivatives; Carboplatin; Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols

**Abstract:** Malignant pleural mesothelioma [MPM] is a rare but extremely aggressive malignancy related to exposure to asbestos in over 80% cases. Despite surgery, radiation or chemotherapy, survival is extremely poor. To study the cases of MPM and evaluate their response to chemotherapy Retrospective study at an oncology unit of a major hospital where records were checked over 2 years From January 2001 to December 2002, twelve patients [08 male and 04 female] with histologically proven diffuse MPM were treated with combination of Gemcitabine [1000 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, IV, day 1 and 8] and Carboplatin [AUC-6, IV, day 1] repeated every 21 days. Age of patients ranged from 50-65 years. All except one patient belonged to the areas adjoining Mardan in NWFP [mesothelioma belt]. Complete responses was seen in none while 4 patients showed partial response and 4 showed stable disease with disappearance of pleural effusion and appreciable improvement in quality life was seen in 8 [66%] patients. Median survival was 11 months [03 months to 17 months]. Overall, chemotherapy was well tolerated. Gemcitabine and Carboplatin/ Cisplatin offer a chance of palliation with improvement in quality of life and symptoms.

## Metered Dose Inhalers

### The effects of capsule fill weight and drug/carrier blend ratio on the aerosolization of a model drug from a spinhaler.

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**SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal** 2007; 15 (2): 127-134 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drug Canices; Drug Delivery Systems; Fluorescein-5-isothiocyanate-analogs and derivatives

**Abstract:** The purpose of this work was to examine the effect of capsule fill weight and drug/carrier blend ratio of fluorescein isothiocyanate [FITC]-Dextran used as a model drug on the aerosolization performance from Spinhaler[™]. Micronised FITC-Dextran was tumbled with modified alpha-lactose monohydrate in the ratio of 1:25 and 4:22. Factorial design experiments were carried out to test capsule fill weights of 26 and 104 mg for aerosolization

using Andersen cascade impactor [ACI]. Powders were characterised in terms of particle size distribution, morphology and thermal properties. Fine particle fraction based on loaded dose [FPF[Total]] was increased significantly from 14.9 to 23.1% when the blend ratio was increased from 1:25 to 4:22 [fill weight of 26 mg]. The Device retention of FIT-Dextran was reduced as the fill weight and /or blend ratio increased. Mass median aerodynamic diameter [MMAD] of FITC-Dextran decreased slightly but significantly [from 3.59 to 3.27micro m] with the increase in blend ratio for the fill weight 26 mg. Therefore the increase in the capsule fill weight and /or drug: carrier blend ratio improves the aerosolization performance. The effect of blend ratio was however greater compared to fill weight.

## Metoclopramide

### pharmacokinetics

#### Evaluation of spray and freeze dried excipient bases containing disintegration accelerators for the formulation of metoclopramide orally disintegrating tablets.

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**SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal** 2007; 15 (2): 105-119 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chemistry, Pharmaceutical; Freeze Drying; Tablets

**Abstract:** Orally disintegrating tablets [ODT] are gaining attractiveness over conventional tablets specially for patients having difficulty in swallowing such as pediatric, geriatric, bedridden and disable patients. ODT technologies render the tablets disintegrate in the mouth without chewing or additional water intake. So far there have been many patents for ODT, but only few publications are dealing with this dosage form. The aim of the present study was to formulate metoclopramide in ODT with sufficient mechanical strength and fast disintegration from bases prepared by both spray [SD] and freeze drying [FD] techniques. Different disintegration accelerators [DA] were utilized to prepare the proper ODT using various super-disintegrants [Ac-Di-Sol, Kollidon and sodium starch glycolate], a volatilizing solvent [ethanol] and an amino acid [glycine]. Metoclopramide, an antiemetic medication, was used as a model drug in the formulated ODT. It was noted that the disintegration of ODT depends on utilization of DA in both SD and FD techniques to prepare tablet bases for ODT and so many other factors such as drying process, type of DA, and the addition of DA before or after the drying processes. The good disintegration property of the prepared tablets was related to the excellent wettability of the ingredients after being subjected to the drying processes. Results also showed that the addition of DA to the tablet bases before drying process results in lengthening of the disintegration time in comparison to their addition to the tablet bases after the drying process. These findings could be utilized for many drugs and they may be considered versatile in the applications. Also, the disintegration of the ODT in the buccal cavity may favor fast absorption via the mucus membrane in the oral cavity.

## Middle Cerebral Artery

### ultrasonography

#### Predictive value of variation in blood flow of the middle cerebral artery measured using transcranial Doppler sonography in patients with acute brain stroke.

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**Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 8 (4): 42-47/7 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ultrasonography, Doppler, Transcranial; Blood Flow Velocity; Cerebrovascular Accident-ultrasonography; Predictive Value of Tests; Acute Disease; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Transcranial Doppler sonography [TCD] is a noninvasive, inexpensive, timesaving and portable imaging modality for localizing cerebral arterial pathology in patients with acute stroke especially in middle cerebral artery [MCA]. The present study was aimed to evaluate the predictive value of MCA hemodynamics status for recovery outcomes one and six months after the first appearance of the disease. This a prospective study was performed on 102 patients with cerebral ischemia who referred to Sina hospital of Hamadan in 1384. TCD was done during 24 hours after the admission along with routine medical management. Patients with previous stroke, head trauma, death and unknown diagnosis were excluded. The patients were divided into three groups based on their TCD. The first group, those with normal symmetric blood flow, the second one, those with decreased non-symmetric blood flow and the third, those with decreased symmetric blood flow of MCA. The physical examinations were repeated one and six months later and the outcomes were recorded. Using Cruscil-Vali statistical test, the data were analyzed. The mean of age in the patients was 65.39+/-12.67 and 48% of them were male. The motor function was improved significantly in the three groups [p<0.05]. After six months, the patient of group two had a better clinical improvement compared with groups one and three [p<0.01]. However, the speech and sphincteric disorders improved similarly in the three groups [p>0.05]. Evaluation of MCA hemodynamics status by TCD predicts the motor function improvement six months later in the patients with acute brain stroke.

## Mitral Valve Stenosis

### surgery

#### Rheumatism and the history of mitral valvotomy.

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Ministry of Health, Sudan - Department of Thoracic Surgery, Khartoum Hospital

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 17-19

**Keywords:** Mitral Valve Stenosis-history; Mitral Valve; Rheumatic Diseases; Cardiac Surgical Procedures

## Mouthwashes

### therapeutic uses

#### Comparison between the two mouth rinses [Persica and antiseptic Irsha] on recurrent aphthous stomatitis.

Darbandi, A.; Nikfar, F.

Shahed University - Dental School - Department of Oral Medicine

**Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 24 (4): 435-438/7 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prunus; Stomatitis, Aphthous-drug therapy; Stomatitis, Aphthous-prevention and control; Recurrence; Anti-Infective Agents, Local; Double-Blind Method

**Abstract:** Recurrent aphthous stomatitis [RAS] is one of the most common and the most pathologic status of oral soft mucosa. Frequencies of RAS is between%10 and %20 in population. Numerous agents have been evaluated in the treatment of RAS with mixed results. These agents include antihistamines, anesthetics, vitamins, Levamisole, antibiotics and corticosteroids. The aim of this study was to compare the efficacy of Irsha and Persica mouthrinses on RAS. Thirty - nine patients with recurrent aphthous stomatitis were selected for this double blind clinical trial [21 females and 18 males]. Twenty patients were assigned to use Irsha [group A] and nineteen to use Persica [group B] mouth rinse, twice a day for 30 seconds. This base population was identified by clinical examination of aphthous ulceration and based on specific criteria for clinical diagnosis, including appearance, location, size and number of lesions. The results were analyzed by Wilcoxon and Mann - whitney U tests. In three months treatment, the mean value was respectively 18.5 for Irsha and 21.25 for Persica. There was no significant difference between them. Both Irsha and Persica significantly reduced the duration and severity of RAS as compared with baseline in a protocol that included clinical diagnosis, individual patient baseline evaluation and pervision of each patient during the study. According to this study Persica and Irsha mouth rinses have similar effects on RAS. Both of them reduce pain, sore and duration of healing and can be used for treatment of RAS.

## Myasthenia Gravis

#### Myasthenia gravis and sevoflurane: a case report.

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 213-218 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Methyl Ethers; Anesthetics, Inhalation; Intubation, Intratracheal

**Abstract:** Myasthenia gravis is characterized by weakness and easy fatiguability of voluntary muscles. Myasthenic patients are sensitive to non-depolarizing relaxants. Sevoflurane, as an alternative, can be used to achieve good tracheal intubation. In this report, we present our experiences.

### surgery

#### Anesthesia for thoracoscopic thymectomy: modified non-muscle relaxant technique: case reports.

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 219-224 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Myasthenia-methods; Thymectomy-methods; Thoracoscopy

**Abstract:** Anesthesia for thymectomy in myasthenia gravis is challenging. The anesthetic experience of that technique is quite large. It involves either muscle relaxant or non-muscle relaxant techniques. However, the literature is deficient of st and ard anesthetic technique for thoracoscopic thymectomy. Therefore we present in this report a modified non-muscle relaxant technique for thoracoscopic thymectomy [TT]. We report two cases who underwent TT under general anesthesia using sufentanil and propofol for induction and local anesthesia spray to the vocal cords to facilitate endobronchial intubation using non-muscle relaxant technique. The intubating, operating and postoperative conditions were excellent. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report on modified non-muscle relaxant technique for TT in myasthenia gravis. Further cases have to be done to verify our technique.

## **Mycoplasma pneumoniae**

### **pathogenicity**

#### **Bilateral optic disc swelling and mycoplasma pneumoniae.**

Malouch, N.; Beltaief, O.; Zouiten, F.; Loukil, I.; Jeddi, A.

**Maghreb Medical** 2007; 27 (382): 296-297 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Optic Disk-pathology; Papilledema-etiology

**Abstract:** Mycoplasma pneumoniae is an atypical bacterium that can cause a great variety of respiratory infections. Ocular involvement other than conjunctivitis are uncommon, and papillitis have infrequently been reported. We report an additional case of bilateral optic disc swelling following mycoplasma pneumoniae and review the literature on the ocular manifestations associated with this pathogen.

## **Myocardial Ischemia**

### **ultrasonography**

#### **Utility of Stress cardiography to identify myocardial ischemia.**

Kraiem, Sondos; Hmem, Mohamed; Annabi, Nizar; Slimane, Mohamed Lotfi

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 42-48 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Echocardiography, Stress; Coronary Disease-diagnosis; Dobutamine-therapeutic uses; Myocardial Ischemia-radionuclide imaging; Prospective Studies; Exercise Test

**Abstract:** The dobutamine echocardiography takes more and more an important place in diagnosis, prognosis and therapeutics strategies of the coronary disease. We prospectively enrolled 130 consecutive patients followed for a coronary insufficiency. The aim of determinating the diagnostic value of the dobutamine echocardiography in the myocardial ischemia compared with the classic means as the exercise test and the myocardial scintigraphy. Our results are comparable to the data of the literature, the dobutamine echocardiography is more specific than the exercise test and the myocardial scintigraphy [96%, 61% and 53%], more sensitive than exercise test [75% versus 47%] but less sensitive than the myocardial scintigraphy [75% versus 96%]. The stress echocardiography has the best diagnosis precision 87%, against 72% for the scintigraphy and 56% for the exercise test. The dobutamine echocardiography is a very feasible, tolerated well exam and especially very reliable in term of detection of the coronary disease in the feminine population, with a sensibility at 66,7%, a specificity at 100% and a diagnostic precision at 92%, also in patient with hypertension the stress echocardiography is much more specific and reliable than the exercise test [100% vs 22% and 93% vs 54%, respectively], and it's superior to the exercise test in the presence of electric signs of systolic excess load and to the myocardial scintigraphy in case of left ventricular hypertrophy. The dobutamine echocardiography can be considered as safety and reliable means of investigation of the coronary insufficiency.

## **Myoepithelioma**

### **diagnosis**

#### **Benign myoepithelioma of the parotid gland.**

Al Abdulla, Amal; Darwish, Abdulla; Al Khalifa, Salman

Bahrain Defence force Hospital - ENT and Pathology Departments

**JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society** 2007; 19 (1): 45-47 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Parotid Gland; Parotid Neoplasms-pathology; Myoepithelioma-surgery

**Abstract:** Myoepithelioma is a rare neoplasm of the salivary gl and we report a case of myoepithelioma of the parotid gl and in a 30 year old male. The patient was treated by partial parotidectomy and showed no evidence of recurrence after seven years follow up. The tumor was well defined, encapsulated and measured 1.5 cm in diameter. It was exclusively composed of myoepithelial cells with no evidence of epithelial component. The clinical presentation, pathology and management of myoepithelioma are discussed.

## **Needs Assessment**

#### **Iraqi refugees in Jordan: assessment of health needs.**

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2006; 40 (4): 241-249 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Refugees; Urinary Tract Infections; Health Services Administration; Environment

**Abstract:** This study aimed at assessing health needs of Iraqi refugees at Al-Ruwayshed and Al-Karama camps in Jordan. Eighty families were selected through a systematic random sampling method. Data were collected using a survey tool, which was prepared for the study. Descriptive statistics in terms of frequency, percentages and mean were utilized for analyzing the data. The findings showed that 85% of the sample evaluated health services as poor. Urinary

tract infection was the most common disease among the refugees [42%]. Additionally, they experienced bad living conditions, including bad tents, bad quality and quantity of food, inadequate healthy water [65%] with poor quality [94%], bad heat source [82%] and bad light source [80%], all of which affect health. Based on the findings, health education is needed to address health needs of the refugees, while more attention is needed from health care providers, social welfare services and camps organizers.

## Neoplasms

### epidemiology

#### Survey of epidemiologic status and incidence rates of cancers in the patients above 15 years old in Kurdistan province.

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*Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences* 2007; 11 (4): 18-19/3 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Incidence; Epidemiologic Studies; Data Collection

**Abstract:** At the present time, cancer is among the first three causes of death in developed countries and also in Iran. Considering different distribution of different types of cancers in the world and their significance in regard to morbidity and mortality, diagnosis of different kinds of cancers will be the first step in controlling these disorders. By proper planning, we can reduce the incidence rate of all types of cancers. This survey deals with epidemiological study of cancers in Kurdistan province. This was a descriptive study. Data were obtained from cancer registration system, which is a national program. In this system the data of all types of cancers, diagnosed in pathological centers, were collected and entered into the national soft ware program. Different types of cancers were encoded on the basis of ICD-O2. In this study 1294 cases of different types of cancers were collected from pathologic diagnostic centers in Kurdistan province in a period of 2 years [2003-2004]. In this survey the overall incidence rate of all types of cancer in 2003 and 2004, was 60 and 66.9 in 100000 people. 62% of cases were male and 38% female. Generally, the most common cancers in both sexes, were those of skin [22.8%], stomach [20.5%], esophagus [12.8%], urinary bladder [7.5%] and lung and bronchus [4.9%]. The most common cancers in male patients, belonged to stomach, skin, esophagus, bladder, lung, prostate, colorectal; and in female patients, cancers of skin, esophagus, stomach, breast and colorectal carcinoma were the most frequent types, respectively. The highest incidence rate of cancers had occurred in the patients who were older than 75 years. Histopathologically the most common cancers of skin, stomach and esophagus were basal cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma respectively. skin cancers were the most common cancers in Kurdistan province. But the total number of cases of cancers of all parts of Gastrointestinal tract, exceeded those of all other systems. In Females, opposed to males, esophageal cancer was more common than stomach cancer. Histopathologically, there was no significant difference in the prevalence of different cancers in Kurdistan province, in comparison to other parts of the country. The epidemiologic profile of cancers in Kurdistan province is different from other parts of our country, which requires more investigation.

### psychology

#### Effect of the treatment on physical and psychosocial problems of cancer patients in Al Hussein Center, Amman-Jordan.

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*Jordan Medical Journal* 2006; 40 (4): 276-292 (42 ref.)

**Keywords:** Social Support; Radiotherapy-adverse effects; Antineoplastic Agents-adverse effects; Literature Review

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to compare between the level of physical and psychosocial problems among cancer patients before and after treatment [chemo and / or radiotherapy], at Al - Hussein cancer center in Amman-Jordan. The study's sample is a convenient one that is consisted of [138] male and female cancer patients, attending the center for receiving chemo and / or radiotherapy. The patients with chronic disorders were excluded from the study. The physical and psychosocial problems were estimated by a questionnaire. To realize the study objective, a questionnaire was developed consists of 93 items, distributed to five main parts related to physical and psychological problems before and after radiotherapy and chemotherapy, its validity and reliability, and internal consistency by Cronbach Alpha, were achieved through a pilot study. The questionnaire was answered through interview with the patients. Those patients were asked about their physical and psychosocial problems in the periods before and after treatment. To answer the study questions the questionnaires data were entered at the SPSS program, the means, and the st and ard deviations is calculated, to investigate the significant differences among patients; the Chi Square test by the [Krukals-Willis] test is computed. The overall findings showed an increase in the means of the physical problems level accompanied increase in the psychosocial problems level following the treatment, The Chi Square results of [Kruksal-Willis] test showed that there were significant differences between male and female in their physical psychosocial problems. Women suffered significantly more than men physically and psychosocially. Less marked but also significantly higher was the physical problems of women resulting from radiotherapy and chemotherapy. The Chi Square results of [Kruksal-Willis] test showed the availability of information about symptoms, and the kind of treatment and its side effects, have an important effect in reducing psychosocial problems. A similar significant relief of physical problems was also observed after radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Females are suffering more than males from psychosocial and physical problems after chemotherapy and radiotherapy. The availability of information about

treatment help in reducing physical and psychosocial problems, and the side affect of the illness. The study recommend to conduct further studies to establishing a counselling program, which includes an information curriculum increases the patients' awareness about the cancer itself, the treatment of the cancer, side effects of the treatment, how the patients take care of themselves, and exchange experience with other patients, and making it accessible to reflect what patients of different cultural backgrounds want. Such programs help the patients to know other patients, and share their experience, that might help to enhance coping with their illness.

## **Nerium**

### **poisoning**

#### **Experimental oleander [*Nerium oleander*] poisoning in goats: a clinical and pathological study.**

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**Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research** 2007; 8 (1): 58-63/99 (46 ref.)

**Keywords:** Poisoning; Goats; Arrhythmia; Pathology

**Abstract:** Dried ole and er leaves at single lethal dose of 110 mg/kg body weight were administered orally to five native female goats. Clinical signs of toxicosis in goats began to appear about 1 hr after receiving the ole and er and included abdominal pain, ruminal atony and tympany, frequent urination, bradycardia, tachycardia, tachyarrhythmia, depression, weakness and convulsive movement and death at the end stage. Electrocardiography revealed sinus bradycardia, sinus tachycardia, A-V dissociation, ventricular premature beats, depression of S-T segment, ventricular tachycardia and ventricular fibrillation. Four goats died within 4 to 84 hrs and one survived. Haemorrhages in varying degrees in internal organs were observed at necropsy. Histopathology revealed extensive tubular necrosis in kidneys with haemosiderin pigment in the cytoplasm of convoluted tubular cells, varying degrees of coagulative necrosis of cardiac muscle cells associated with haemorrhage and infiltration of mononuclear inflammatory cells, scattered necrosis of hepatocytes, perivascular and perineural oedema, haemorrhagic foci and ischemic cell changes in brain, congestion and oedema in lungs. Severe hyperaemia and infiltration of inflammatory cells were also observed in tissue sections of forestomachs, abomasum and different parts of the intestines.

## **Neurofibroma, Plexiform**

### **diagnosis**

#### **Plexiform neurofibroma of penis.**

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**Urology Journal** 2007; 4 (1): 52-54 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Penile Neoplasms; Penis; Neurofibroma, Plexiform-surgery

## **Nevus**

### **diagnosis**

#### **A newborn with scalp and face lesions.**

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**JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society** 2007; 19 (1): 48-49 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Skin Neoplasms-pathology; Photochemotherapy; Scalp; Face

## **Newcastle Disease**

### **prevention and control**

#### **The effect of mixed live vaccines of newcastle disease and infectious bronchitis on systemic and local antibody responses in chickens.**

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**Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research** 2007; 8 (1): 71-75/100 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vaccines, Attenuated; Infectious bronchitis virus; Chickens; Antibody Formation; Newcastle Disease-immunology

**Abstract:** In the present study, 360 male day-old broiler chicks were used to determine the effect of mixed live vaccines of Newcastle disease [ND] and infectious bronchitis [IB] on serum and local antibody responses to IB. Chicks were randomly divided into 12 treatment groups of 3 replicates and reared for 40 days on floor pens. Groups 1 to 5 received mixed ND and IB vaccine. Groups 7 to 11 received IB vaccine alone and regarded as positive controls. Group 6, that received ND vaccine only, and group 12, that received no vaccine, were considered as negative controls. Antibody titer against IB in the nasal washings and sera was measured using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA]. The chickens were inoculated with IB live vaccine [strain HI 20] with or without ND live vaccine by means of an eye dropper. Serum samples obtained on the 19th and 29th day of age and serum samples, as well as nasal washings, collected on day 40, were used to determine systemic and local antibody responses to IB. On the 40th day of age, tracheal samples were also collected to study the probable pathologic lesions due to the effect of live vaccines used. There was no significant difference in systemic antibody response [SAR] among all groups measured on the 19th day. On the 29th and 40th day of age, SAR of the negative control groups was significantly [ $P < 0.05$ ] different from those received IB vaccine. On the 40th day, nasal washings showed higher antibody titer as compared to the systemic antibody titer [ $P < 0.05$ ]. The pathologic lesions in groups received mixed vaccine were higher than groups received IB vaccine alone or the control groups. Mortality rate, weight gain and food conversion ratio were not significantly different among groups studied. Despite the observations that mixed live IB and ND vaccination resulted in a higher antibody response as compared to the single IB vaccination, yet this program could not be recommended to use in farm due to higher pathologic lesions in trachea.

## Noise

### adverse effects

#### Sound level in a ten year period in Shahrekord City.

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**Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 8 (4): 81-87/13 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sound-adverse effects; Environmental Pollutants; Environmental Exposure

**Abstract:** Noise is part of daily life in all human societies. It, like other pollutants, decreased the quality of life and is a hazard for public health. Therefore, the aim of this study was to find field data with respect to noise in the urban areas and to use data for applying measures to limit and control the exposure rate to environmental noise. In this study, sound level was measured across the city based on heavy, moderate, and light traffic jams; residential, educational, and remedial areas. Measurement was conducted in two times, 1992 using 8 stations and 2001 using 10 stations. To determine the noise level based on the public opinions, 20 persons were randomly selected in each overcrowding station and interviewed. The data was analyzed using Wilcoxon, chi-square and binomial analyses. The average of daily sound level in the first and the second period was 68.8±/6.3 and 61.6±/5.1 dB, respectively. The average of night sound level in the first and second period was 73.8±/7.7 and 62.6±/5.9 dB, respectively [ $p > 0.05$ ]. The average of sound variations during day and at night was 24±/5.2 and 24.5±/5 dB in the first period and was 28.8±/8.7 and 23.4±/4.5 dB in the second period, respectively. Twelve percent of the citizens in the first and nineteen percent of them in the second period complained about noise pollution. As one of the most important environmental problems, noise was ranked fifth and third in 1992 and 2001, respectively. Our results showed that civilization patterns are improved slower than growth rate of noise-causing factors across the cities.

## Nurse's Role

#### Expanding the role of nurses in primary care in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

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Ministry of health

**JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society** 2007; 19 (1): 28-32 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nurses-organization and administration; Cross-Sectional Studies; Primary Health Care

**Abstract:** Describe the potential of a wider role of nurses in the provision of primary medical care in Bahrain. Two stage Cross-sectional study. East Riffa Health Centre - Kingdom of Bahrain. This is a cross-sectional descriptive study based on a project conducted in East Riffa Health Centre in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Two nurses were chosen to lead the nurse led clinic. The sample of the study was those who attended the health centre during the study period and came to take appointments after 12 mid day during work hours. The project started in July 2003 and continued for six months ending in December 2003. The participating nurses recorded the age, sex, reason for attendance, examinations conducted, tests ordered, treatment given and the management of all patients who were seen in the filtering room. A total of 4,051 patients were seen in the first month of the project [July 2003] in the health centre of which 503 [12.4%] were first seen by the nurses. A similar figure obtained in the last month of the study [December 2003] with total patients of 3,990, but with a slight increase in the proportion seen by the nurses first [13.6%]. Majority of the cases seen in the filtering room were managed and discharged by the nurses. The proportion increased from 75.7% in the first month to 80.8% in the last month. A random 100 patients that were treated by nurses were asked about their satisfaction levels with the treatments provided to them. In the first month 79% stated that they were satisfied. The proportion increased to 83% in the last month. Ironically, for those patients who were treated by doctors only 54% and 61% stated that they were satisfied in the first and last month respectively.



Nurses in primary care are underutilized yet they have the skills and knowledge to manage a sizable portion of the cases seen in primary care settings. Higher utilization should have the effect of using resources more properly and improve the quality of care provided by primary care professionals.

## Olea

### Effects of additives on chemical composition, degradability coefficients and ruminal-intestinal disappearance of dry matter and crude protein of laboratory ensiled olive cake.

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**Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research** 2007; 8 (1): 32-39/97-98 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dietary Fats, Unsaturated; Food Additives; Silage; Urea; Formic Acids; Proteins

**Abstract:** The chemical composition, degradability coefficients [in situ] and ruminal-intestinal disappearance [mobile bag procedure] of dry matter [DM] and crude protein [CP] were evaluated for olive cake [OC] silages treated [DM basis] with additives as follows: [1] untreated OC, [2] OC + 0.5% urea, [3] OC + 0.4% formic acid, [4] OC + 8% molasses, [5] OC + 0.5% urea + 8% molasses, [6] OC + 0.5% urea + 0.4% formic acid, [7] OC + 8% molasses + 0.4% formic acid and [8] OC + 8% molasses + 0.4% formic acid + 0.5% urea. The highest reduction in cellulose and ADF content was found for treatment 8 [120 and 117 g kg<sup>-1</sup> DM, respectively], as compared with the raw material [not ensiled]. Taking into consideration the chemical composition, pH values, and the general appearance of silages, ensiling of OC with additives preserved well and enhanced the nutritive value of olive cake. Ruminal maximum potential degradability of DM [a+b], effective and rapid degradability and rate of degradation of treatment 8 were higher than others. The same trend was found for CP except fraction [a] which was highest for treatment 6. Mean ruminal DM [P<0.05] and CP disappearances in treatment 8 after 12 hrs incubation were higher than the other treatments. Intestinal digestibility of undegraded DM for treatment 8 was higher [P<0.05] than treatment 6 with no differences among other treatments. Intestinal digestibility of undegraded CP for treatments 3, 5, 6 and 7 was higher [P<0.05] than the other treatments. Total tract DM disappearance of treatments 4, 5 and 8 was higher [P<0.05] than others. Total tract CP disappearance of treatment 8 was higher [P<0.05] than treatment 4. Results indicated that treating OC before ensiling with 8% molasses, 0.4% formic acid and 0.5% urea [DM basis] could provide a good and economical source of a non-conventional feed in areas where OC is available; thus, it helps to improve the diet formulation for ruminants.

## Otitis Externa

### therapy

#### Malignant otitis externa or diabetic ear- Al Nahdha management protocol. Why it should be treated aggressively?

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**Oman Medical Journal** 2007; 22 (1-2): 19-27 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Complications; Diabetes Mellitus; Pseudomonas Infections; Pseudomonas aeruginosa-pathogenicity; Disease Management; Clinical Protocols; Hyperbaric Oxygenation

**Abstract:** Malignant Otitis externa is an unusual but serious and potentially fatal condition. This is a study of 29 cases of malignant otitis externa admitted in our institution between January 1995 and December 2003. In this article a classification system defining the extent of disease, management protocol, indications for hyperbaric oxygen therapy, and overall effectiveness of treatment are reviewed. Correlating clinical, radiological, technetium 99 [Tc99] and gallium67 [Ga 67] scintigraphic findings and early therapeutic response, the disease was staged into stage I [mild], II [moderate] and stage III [severe]. 15 patients of stage I disease were successfully treated with monodrug therapy- third generation cephalosporin [ceftazidime] only. Five patients of stage II disease were treated with parenteral ceftazidime and amikacin for 4-6 weeks. Of the remaining 9 cases with stage III disease, 6 were successfully treated with combination of antipseudomonal antibiotics [ceftazidime/ piperacillin and amikacin] for 8-12 weeks and adjuvant hyperbaric oxygen therapy. Site of granulations in the ear canal seems to be indicative of stage of the disease. 26 cases [89.7 percent] were treated successfully and are free of disease. Three patients [10.3 percent] died of disease recurrence. The presence of associated facial nerve involvement alone does not seem to be a poor prognostic sign. A new staging system is proposed and a guideline for therapy according to the stage of the disease is discussed.

## Paget's Disease, Mammary

### diagnosis

#### Paget's disease of the breast.

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**Oman Medical Journal** 2007; 22 (1-2): 50-51 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms; Mastectomy; Paget's Disease, Mammary-surgery

## Pain, Postoperative

### therapy

#### **Analgesia following transurethral resection of prostate using preoperative subarachnoid bupivacaine with neostigmine.**

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**JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society** 2007; 19 (1): 9-13 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Analgesia; Transurethral Resection of Prostate; Bupivacaine-therapeutic uses; Neostigmine-therapeutic uses; Anesthetics, Local; Subarachnoid Space; Perioperative Care; Prospective Studies; Double-Blind Method

**Abstract:** The present work was designed to assess the postoperative analgesic efficacy of preoperative subarachnoid bupivacaine block [S.A.B.B] with small added dose of neostigmine in patients undergoing transurethral resection of prostate [T.U.R.P]. This study included 85 male patients, ASA II or III, scheduled for T.U.R.P. under S.A.B.B. According to the adjuvant test solution added to subarachnoid hyperbaric 0.5% bupivacaine 2.8 ml [14mg], patients were r and only allocated into 2 groups: group I [n=41, control] where patients received 1 ml saline 0.9%, while patients in Group II [n=44] received 50 microg of neostigmine. The level of sensory block, motor block; duration to absolute analgesia; first time to use postoperative analgesia; the overall 24 hours and 2 hours interval visual analogue scale [V.A.S.]. Pain score were recorded for 24 hours post-S.A.B.B. Neostigmine 50 microg added to S.A.B.B. significantly increased the duration of motor block. The neostigmine group had a delayed onset of post operative pain and a longer duration to need for first postoperative analgesic than the Control group. Overall 24-h V.A.S. pain scores were significantly higher in the control group versus the neostigmine group. There was no significant difference in maximal level of sensory block among the two groups. S.A.B.B. is appropriate to use in T.U.R.P. Neostigmine added to S.A.B.B. produced absolute postoperative analgesia lasting 8 hours with improvement in the quality of S.A.B.B.

#### **The effect of ischioanal fossa block with bupivacain on decreasing post hemorrhoidectomy pain.**

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**Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 8 (4): 1-7/1 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bupivacaine-therapeutic uses; Anesthetics, Local; Hemorrhoids-surgery; Pain Measurement

**Abstract:** Hemorrhoidectomy is usually associated with severe pain in the immediate postoperative period. Today, a number of local blockages and sedatives are used to reduce this pain. However, so far, no specific method is recommended for this purpose. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the efficacy of the ischioanal fossa block, in reduction of postoperative pain and analgesic requirements. This clinical-trial study was performed on eighty c and idates of elective hemorrhoidectomy. Patients were r and only assigned to either case [receiving ischioanal fossa block] or control [no ischioanal fossa block]. All aspects of surgery and anesthesia were st and aridized. In the postoperative period, analgesia was maintained with pithedine. Pain was assessed using VAS [Visual analogue scale] at 0 [arousal], 4, 12 and , 24 hours after operations. The time interval for the first request of analgesia and the total amount of analgesic consumption were recorded. There was no statistical difference between the two groups with respect to age, sex, weight, and duration of operation. The pain score of the case and the control group was 2.65+/-0.92 and 4.93+/-1.09, respectively [p<0.05]. Also, the pain score at 0, 4, 12, and 24 hrs post operation was significantly lower in the case than that in the control group [p<0.05]. The time interval for request of the first analgesic was significantly longer in the case group [8 hr versus 1.5 hrs] [p<0.05]. Total dose of pethedine consumption was statistically different between the two groups [p<0.05]. Based on the results, the administration of ischioanal fossa block and bupivacain before the operation resulted in a significant decrease in postoperative pain and analgesia requirements. Therefore, this method is recommended.

## Paranasal Sinus Neoplasms

### diagnosis

#### **Adenoid cystic carcinoma of paranasal sinus - about 2 cases.**

Kharrat, S.; Sahtout, S.; Trabelsi, S.; Noura, k.; Mekni, E.; Beltaief, N.; Besbes, G.; Menif, E.; Zitouna, M.; Hachicha, S.

**Maghreb Medical** 2007; 27 (382): 285-286 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Paranasal Sinus Neoplasms-pathology; Radiotherapy; Carcinoma, Adenoid Cystic-diagnosis

**Abstract:** Adenoid cystic carcinoma [ACC] is a fairly uncommon malignant disease that accounts for about 1.3% of all paranasal sinus cancers, and occurs most commonly in the minor salivary gl and s of the head and neck. ACC grows slowly. However, it frequently recurs and metastasizes to distant organs such as lung or bone after treatment, and the prognosis is poor. Locally advanced lesions are usually managed best by resection and postoperative radiotherapy.

## **Pasteurella multocida**

### **pathogenicity**

#### **Pathogenicity and immunogenicity of native and mutant strains of Pasteurella multocida, the causative agents of haemorrhagic septicaemia.**

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**Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research** 2007; 8 (1): 40-44/98 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hemorrhagic Septicemia-etiology; Pasteurella multocida-immunology; Vaccines, Attenuated; Mice

**Abstract:** Haemorrhagic septicaemia [HS] is a fatal systemic disease of cattle and buffaloes. Some control is achieved with administration of alum-precipitated or oil-adjuvanted killed whole-cell vaccines injected subcutaneously. These vaccines, however, provide only short-term immunity and for effective use, they should be administered annually. We constructed an aroA attenuated derivative of a Pasteurella multocida serotype B:2 strain by allelic exchange of the native aroA sequence with aroA sequences disrupted with a kanamycin resistance cassette. This strain was confirmed to be aroA mutant by PCR. The aroA derivative was highly attenuated for virulence in a mouse model of HS and rabbits. Mouse and rabbit challenge experiments showed that i.p. or i.m. vaccination of an aroA strain completely protected mice or rabbits against challenge with a high dose [ $>1000$  LD<sub>50</sub>] of the parent strain.

### **Pathology**

#### **history**

#### **Quantitative pathology: historical background, clinical research and application of nuclear morphometry and DNA image cytometry.**

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**LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 126-139 (82 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pathology, Clinical; Biomedical Research; Nuclear Medicine; Flow Cytometry; DNA

### **Pathology, Clinical**

#### **manpower**

#### **The changing role of the pathologist.**

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**Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization** 2007; 6 (1): 8-12 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pathology-manpower; Physicians; Hematology; Microbiology; Laboratory Personnel

**Abstract:** Since its recognition as a medical specialty several centuries ago, pathology has championed the scientific study and practice of medicine. It was founded on a technological base, advances in which have led, inevitably, to changes in the structure and practice of the specialty itself over the years. These changes have generated certain misconceptions about the specialty, which this paper has sought to outline. The paper also discusses the role of the pathologist [laboratory physician] in the medical team, his contribution to the practice of modern scientific medicine, and future direction of the specialty.

### **Patient Acceptance of Health Care**

#### **Health seeking behavior, and financial access in Yemen.**

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**Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology** 2007; 5 (1): 24-32 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Quality of Health Care-economics; Financial Management; Health Care Costs; Health Facilities

**Abstract:** This paper presents the findings of a small health seeking behavior survey in two Governorates in Yemen, and provides guidelines for conducting larger surveys. The average per capita income in the sample was \$ 485, while out-of-pocket health expenditure is \$ 37. For 74% of the reported disease episodes the patients visited government health facilities, while 26% visited private clinics or hospitals. However, 71% of the respondents prefer attending private health facilities if they had the free choice. The main reason for this preference is the good perceived quality in the private sector. Further analysis showed that 73% of the visits to government health facilities were followed by visits to private pharmacies to buy drugs or private clinics to seek additional diagnostic and therapeutic care. Drug availability was considered problematic in all types of health facilities. Average waiting time was the longest in government

hospitals with 5.3 hours and the shortest in private clinics with 3.1 hours. The average expenditure for the purchase of drugs in health facilities was \$ 2.2 and \$ 7.8 in private pharmacies. 54% of total out-of-pocket health expenditure was for buying drugs. Based on these data drug sales in Yemen would total \$ 370 million per year. There is a need to further study the other elements of the minimum health care package such as birth spacing, malnutrition and chronic diseases. As far as the methodology for future health seeking behavior surveys is concerned much effort must be made to identify non-medical and female interviewers. After the selection of the interviewers good training is required to reduce interviewer bias. Such training can at the same time also be used to test the questionnaire to avoid bias due to its poor design. The surveys should be practically oriented in providing baseline data for future new programs for example in the context of the health reforms and reproductive health.

## Pemphigus

### Opinions of experts from Asia on the diagnosis and treatment of pemphigus vulgaris.

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*Iranian Journal of Dermatology* 2007; 9 (4): 335-342/54 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pemphigus-therapy; Adrenal Cortex Hormones-therapeutic uses; Disease Management

**Abstract:** Pemphigus vulgaris [PV] is the most common blistering disease in Iran and many other Asian countries with a relatively high incidence and involvement of both skin and mucous membranes in majority of patients. The aim of this study was to assess the opinions of Asian experts on the diagnosis and management of PV. A questionnaire-based mailed/mailed survey was conducted. The questionnaire was sent to 29 dermatologists from different countries of Asia [23 from Iran and 6 from India, Kuwait, Turkey and Bangladesh] who are in charge of the treatment of autoimmune blistering disorders with at least 5 years experience in this field who visit at least five new PV patients annually. Questions induced duration of experience, number of patients treated and diagnostic and treatment approaches for PV. Descriptive data were reported using SPSS 11.5 and some data are reported as mean SD. All 29 physicians participated in the survey. Among them, 79.3% visit their patients within 6 months after the onset of symptoms. Diagnosis of PV is confirmed by histologic and direct immunofluorescence examinations by 65.5% of physicians. All of them initiate the treatment with corticosteroids [48.3% with a dose of at least 2 mg/kg/day prednisolone] and 89.7% add adjuvant immunosuppressors at the same time. Of the adjuvant agents used, azathioprine is used by 82.8% of physicians. Different trends in diagnostic techniques and treatment options for PV among the experienced authorities emphasize the urgent need for large-scale controlled trials to reach consensus and in this field. In addition, regional and worldwide consensus meetings to consider all regional and genetic similarities and differences are highly recommended.

## Periodontitis

### Relationship between triglyceride and cholesterol levels and periodontal status.

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*Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University* 2007; 24 (4): 447-453/9 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Periodontal Diseases; Cholesterol-blood; Risk Factors; Atherosclerosis

**Abstract:** Recently some evidence has been presented that periodontal disease is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease. The hypothesis of this study is that periodontitis may be associated with elevated blood lipid levels, a known risk factor for atherosclerotic disease. The levels of plasma lipids was measured in 40 subjects with chronic periodontitis [CP] and compared with those obtained in 40 controls. Periodontal variables included: Plaque Index [PLI], Probing Pocket Depth [PPD], Clinical Attachment Level [CAL] and Bleeding On Probing [BOP]. Laboratory tests included: total cholesterol, triglyceride, LDL and HDL. Statistical tests used were Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Kruskal Wallis, Spearman's rank correlation, Exact fisher and Independent Samples Student t-test. The level of statistical significance was established at  $P < 0.05$ . There were no statistically significant differences between blood lipid levels in the two groups but in the control group, there were positive correlations between BOP and cholesterol [ $P=0.01$ ]. In the CP group there were positive correlations between PPD and cholesterol [ $P=0.037$ ], PPD and LDL [ $P=0.034$ ] and PPD and the number of missing teeth [ $P=0.019$ ]. There were also positive correlations between BOP and cholesterol [ $P=0.005$ ] and BOP and LDL [ $P=0.006$ ] in the CP group. The results of the present study suggest that in patients with periodontitis, as the periodontal parameters [BOP and PPD] increase, the blood levels of cholesterol and LDL increase too, but it is not clear yet whether the observed changes in lipid metabolism are the cause or the consequence of periodontitis.

## Pharmacists

### Pharmacists' understanding and attitudes towards pharmaceutical care in Saudi Arabia.

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*SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal* 2007; 15 (2): 146-159 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Attitude; Pharmaceutical Services

**Abstract:** The questionnaire was designed to determine both institutional [hospitals and healthcare centers] and community pharmacists' understanding, attitudes and barriers that limit provision of pharmaceutical care. Five hundred fifty institutional pharmacists and 250 community pharmacists were included in the survey. Data were collected via face-to-face encounter using piloted questionnaire. The total response numbered 375, which constitute a 71.6% response rate from community pharmacists and 35.6% from institutional pharmacists. More than 70% of the pharmacists surveyed had also favorable understanding of pharmaceutical care. The respondents showed positive attitudes towards pharmaceutical care. Approximately more than 89% of respondents felt the future of pharmacy would depend on the provision of professional services other than dispensing. The main barriers perceived by the pharmacist were lack of adequate training in pharmaceutical care practice, lack of work place for counseling, lack of staff, insufficient time, lack of patient demand, lack of therapeutic knowledge, lack of support from owners. There were significant differences in responses to a number of issues recognized by male and females, age, years in practice and work setting. Pharmacists expressed general positive awareness and attitudes toward pharmaceutical care irrespective of practice settings. Several demographic factors including gender, years in experience and work setting were associated with awareness and attitudes toward pharmaceutical care. Pharmacists in Saudi Arabia indicated willingness but expressed major concern about their clinical knowledge, communication skills and pharmacy layout. This however makes implementation of pharmaceutical care logical. A joint collaboration between health authorities, colleges of pharmacy and medicine, pharmaceutical and medical societies is highly demanded for the promotion of pharmaceutical care in the country. Finally, training programs in pharmaceutical care practice should be available to the pharmacists.

## Pituitary Apoplexy

### diagnosis

#### **Pituitary apoplexy: Case report with review of literature.**

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**JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society** 2007; 19 (1): 40-44 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Review Literature; Pituitary Gland; Pituitary Apoplexy-therapy; Hypertension; Disease Management

**Abstract:** A fifty five year old gentleman was admitted with uncontrolled hypertension. Within 24 hours, he became drowsy and later on started complaining of visual deterioration. Neuro-imaging identified pituitary tumor with bleed. He was treated for pituitary apoplexy. He underwent emergency trans-sphenoid decompression of pituitary tumor. He had a very turbulent post operative course and required aggressive management of Diabetes Insipidus with up to 10 liters of IV fluids infusion per day which was later controlled with desmopressin puffs. He was discharged once the condition was brought under control but returned ten days later with upper GI bleeding. He had been on replacement steroids all this time with proton pump inhibitors. He was found to have two superficial non bleeding ulcers in first part of duodenum. He was managed with blood transfusion and high dosage of proton pump inhibitors. Vision gradually improved and has reached almost normal. He has remained symptom free now and being treated medically for his pan-hypopituitarism. Management of pituitary apoplexy is discussed in the light of available literature.

## Plant Extracts

### pharmacology

#### **The effect of Amirkabiria odoratissima extract on gastric acid and pepsin secretion level in rat.**

Shahrani, M.; Rafieian, M.; Pilevarian, A.A.; Shirazde, H.; Hashemzadeh, M.; Yosofi, H.; Moradi, M.; Ebrahimzadeh, A.; Hasan poor, A.; Sadeghi, M.; Imani, R.; Ganji, F.; Moghadasi, J.

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**Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 8 (4): 88-95/14 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plant Extracts-secretion; Rats; Gastric Acid-secretion; Pepsin A-secretion

**Abstract:** Amirkabiria odoratissima is widely used as an odorant in east south provinces. Many people believe that this plant is useful in treatment of some gastrointestinal disorders. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the effect of the plant extract on the secretion rate of acid and pepsin in the stomach of the rats studied. This is an experimental study involving 3 groups of rats, 8 in each group. The control group received placebo and case groups were received 100 mg/kg and 16.2 mg/kg of Amirkabiria odoratissima by gastroduodenostomy canola. After anesthesia with nesdonal, 50 mg/kg IP, rats were gone under surgical process, tracheotomy. Subsequently, stomach secretion obtained using Wash Out method included in the first and the second base and measured acid by titrimetry method and pepsin by Anson method. Data were analyzed using t and ANOVA methods. The amount of acid significantly decreased in both Amirkabiria odoratissima groups compared to control group [ $p < 0.001$ ]. However, there was no significant change in pepsin secretion [ $p > 0.05$ ]. Using of Amirkabiria odoratissima decreases gastric acid secretion and may be useful in patients with gastro intestinal disorders.

## Plasmodium berghei

### drug effects

#### The effect of purified neem oil on the growth rate of the Plasmodium berghei in mice.

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**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (2): 49-52 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Glycerides; Azadirachta; Terpenes; Plant Oils; Mice; Antimalarials

**Abstract:** Traditionally neem extract is used in the treatment and prevention of malaria in Africa and Asia but its effect on the growth of malaria parasites has not been fully studied. To investigate the effect of neem oil extract on the growth of rodent malaria parasite. Purified neem oil was diluted to 10% [v/v] with phosphate buffered saline and administered orally to mice in volumes of 25 microlir, 50)0,1, 100 microlir, and 150 microlir by a feeding needle. Plasnwidium berghei culture was maintained in the outbred original mice. The parasites were introduced into the host mice to develop and then extracted and transferred into another host after every five days. The development of plasmodium parasites were determined by microscopic examination of blood smears and cell counts. 50 microlir of blood were collected into heparinized tubes from the mice which had parasitemias of about 35% and diluted to 5ml [1:100] with phosphate buffered saline with a pH of 7.4. 100ml of the diluted parasitized blood were administered to each mouse by intraperitoneal injection. Mice were divided into two groups for the purpose of determining the potency of neem oil as a therapeutic agent and its protective action against malaria parasite. Group 1 was used to investigate the potency of the inhibitory action of purified neem oil on the growth of Plasmodium berghei w. the mice. All animals were infected with parasitemia 24hr before treatment with neem oil was started. Each animal received a single intraperitoneal injection of 100 microlir of parasitized blood and allowed to live in the same environment for 24hr. They were then divided into five batches and treated with appropriate amounts of neem oil per batch per animal The control batch was treated with water only. The development of parasitemia was recorded every 24hr. Group 2 was used to investigate the protective role of neem oil against invading malaria parasites. All animals were sub-divided into five batches and treated with an appropriate dose of neem oil by gastric intubation. After 24hr, each animal received a single intraperitoneal injection of 100 microlir of parasitized blood. The batch group was treated with the parasitized blood and water only. Purified neem oil extract showed a very strong inhibitory effect on the growth of rodent malaria parasite. This effect was confirmed by a gradual decline in the parasitemia in mice following administration of neem oil. Neem extract has a strong inhibitory effect on the growth of malarial parasite and thus can be used in the prevention and treatment of malaria.

## Platelet Count

### methods

#### Evaluation of laboratory procedures applied for counting platelets.

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Al Neelain University - Faculty of Medical Laboratory Sciences

**Sudan Medical Monitor** 2007; 2 (1): 11-5 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laboratory Techniques and Procedures; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Accurate platelets count has an important role in the diagnosis of many haematological disorders such as thrombocytopenia, thrombocytosis as well as for prophylactic platelets transfusion. Therefore, it is necessary to select the most reliable method for such use. These methods include haemocytometry [Manual 1% ammonium oxalate technique], assessment of platelets from well prepared and stained thin blood film and automated analyzer system using KX-21 counter [Sysmex]. Out of 100 blood samples recruited for the study, 31 showed low platelets count, 61 showed normal platelets level and only 8 blood sample showed high platelets concentration. Result showed that the numbers of platelets counted by automated machine were significantly lower than that obtained by both manual methods in samples with less than 150000 platelets/micro L and more than 450000 platelets/micro L. Among normal blood samples, platelets count between 150000 and 450000 platelets/micro L no significant statistical difference detected between the counts obtained by the three techniques. It was concluded that automated blood analyzer systems, which have worldwide distribution, may have problems distinguishing large platelets, or aggregates from other blood cells. The assessment of platelets number using automated counters can reveal the accurate status in samples with normal platelet levels whereas it could not replace the manual ammonium oxalate method particularly in persons with high or low platelets count.

## Pneumoperitoneum

### blood

#### Effect of pneumoperitoneum on the level of plasma potassium.

Salihoglu, Ziya; Demirroluk, Sener; Bozkurt, Pervin; Hayirioglu, Mehmet; Kose, Yildiz

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 61-70 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Potassium-blood; Laparoscopy; Hypercapnia

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to find out the impact of acute respiratory acidosis on serum potassium level during laparoscopy. The study was performed on ninety patients who underwent laparoscopic surgery. Ventilation parameters were kept constant throughout the study. Samples for assessment of blood gases were collected in the following sequence: before pneumoperitoneum, at the 20[th] minute of pneumoperitoneum, at the 60[th] minute of pneumoperitoneum, and after extubation. The systolic, diastolic pressures and heart rate were recorded simultaneously. Before pneumoperitoneum, heart rate, systolic and diastolic pressures were reduced according to baseline values. With the induction of pneumoperitoneum, both systolic and diastolic pressures returned to the baseline levels except the heart rate. There was a statistically significant increase in potassium level [Control: 3.49 mEq.L<sup>-1</sup>], determined high level:3.75mEq.L<sup>-1</sup>]. Electrolytes, especially potassium, should be monitored during laparoscopy utilizing CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum and when necessary, ventilatory parameters should be adjusted.

## Poisoning

**Spectrum of forensic toxicological analysis at Khyber Medical College Peshawar.**

Shah, Mian Mujahid; Hussain, Zahid; Arif, Adil Jan

Department of Forensic Medicine

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (2): 32-34 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Toxicology; Forensic Toxicology; Alcoholic Intoxication; Ethanol

**Abstract:** To see the common types of poisonings reported to the forensic toxicology laboratory at Peshawar, NWFP, Pakistan. The study was conducted at the Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Khyber Medical College Peshawar where records of toxicological analyses for the year 2004 were obtained. A total of 152 toxicological analyses were done in a year. Of the total 68 samples were from autopsy cases and 84 from suspected cases of alcohol intoxication. Poisons of various types were detected in 32/68 [47.7%] autopsies, while alcohol was detected in 56/84 [66.6%] cases of intoxication. All cases were males and sedative/narcotic drug abuse was the most common cause of death by poisoning [68.7% of fatal poisonings]. Majority of alcohol intoxication cases [92.86%] were referred from hospitals of Peshawar rather than police stations. Poisoning and alcohol abuse constitute a significant health hazard and cause for public concern. Informed interventions are recommended to address the problem.

## Polyarteritis Nodosa

### therapy

**A case of PAN with positive Hbs Ag cured by immunosuppressive and antiviral therapies: a case report.**

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**Lebanese Medical Journal** 2007; 55 (1): 50-52 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatitis A Antigens; Immunosuppressive Agents; Antiviral Agents; Cyclophosphamide-therapeutic uses; Lamivudine-therapeutic uses; Plasmapheresis

**Abstract:** Polyarteritis nodosa [PAN] first described by Kussmaul and Maier in 1866, is a multisystem necrotizing vasculitis of small and middle-sized muscular arteries. The presence of hepatitis B antigenemia [Hbs Ag] in approximately 30% of patients with PAN as well as immune complexes of Hbs Ag-Immunglobulins and complement in the blood vessel walls strongly suggest the role of immunologic phenomena. The extremely poor prognosis of classic PAN has been modified by corticosteroid treatment with boluses of cyclophosphamide, and plasmapheresis. We report a case of PAN with renal, cardiac, central and peripheral nervous system involvement associated with active hepatitis B that got a total remission with corticosteroids, lamivudine and boluses of cyclophosphamide without plasmapheresis.

## Polycystic Ovary Syndrome

### metabolism

**Evaluation of impaired glucose tolerance test in patients with polycystic ovarian syndrome.**

Farhadifar, F.; Lotfi, M.; Naseri, K.; Moghimi, N.; Yaghmaie, R.; Rahitni, E.

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 11 (4): 48-55/7 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Polycystic Ovary Syndrome-blood; Glucose Tolerance Test; Diabetes Mellitus; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Disorders of carbohydrate metabolism are among metabolic disorders which can be encountered in patients with PCO syndrome. The present study was designed to assess the relationship between PCOS and glucose intolerance in patients referring to obstetric clinic in Sanansaj in 2004. This study was a descriptive case-control study. The case group included 126 women at reproductive age with PCOS, confirmed with clinical, sonographic and laboratory data. Control group consisted of 126 women without any evidence of PCOS that were matched with the case group for age, weight, height, pregnancy number, method of contraception, history of abortion and still birth. Oral glucose tolerance test [GTT] using a standard 75 g glucose was performed and LH and FSH were checked for all

subjects. Using SPSS win soft ware, data were analyzed by means of chi-square [ $\lambda^2$ ] and T-tests. According to the results of this study the mean level of blood glucose, fasting and after 1 hour, did not show any significant differences; but after 2 and 3 hours we found remarkable differences in the glucose values between the two groups. Impaired glucose tolerance test was significantly higher in the case group. [17 vs. 2 and  $p=0.001$  OR=9.67 CI 2.08<OR<62.03]. The results of this study indicated that for early detection of these disorders, more attention should be paid to carbohydrate metabolism in the patients with PCOS. Further controlled studies to detect the etiology of such relation between the glucose intolerance and PCOS, are recommended.

## Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting

### drug therapy

#### Comparison of the effects of clonidine and metochlopramide on postoperative nausea and vomiting.

Heidari, M.; Rahimi, M.; Kashef, P.; Khalili, Gh.R.; Abassi, S.; Momen Zadeh, H.

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**Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 8 (4): 8-14/2 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Metoclopramide-therapeutic uses; Clonidine-therapeutic uses; Adrenergic alpha-Agonists; Strabismus; Nausea; Vomiting; Double-Blind Method; Randomized Controlled Trials

**Abstract:** Despite using different preventive drugs, postoperative nausea and vomiting [PONV] are common after strabismus surgery. According to some published results an alpha-2 agonist, clonidine has had variables effects on PONV after some surgeries. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the effect of oral clonidine on PONV after strabismus surgery. In this r and omized double-blinded clinical trial study, 135 patients, younger than 18 years, were r and omly divided into three groups. 1cc/10kg clonidine syrup or 0.25 mg/kg metochlopramide or placebo was used in each group, 90 minutes before surgery. The methods of induction and maintenance of anesthesia were similar for the 3 groups. The frequency of PONV in the recovery room or ward was recorded during 24 hours. Data was analyzed using Chi-square with Fischer exact and ANOVA with Dennett T3 correction tests. In the group receiving clonidine, postoperative frequency of vomiting was less than that in the group-receiving placebo [ $p<0.05$ ]. Also the number of vomiting in the clonidine group was less than that in the placebo and metochlopramide groups [ $p<0.05$ ]. Clonidine decreased the frequency of postoperative vomiting and nausea. Thus, its usage is recommended for prevention of the postoperative complications.

### prevention and control

#### Management of the patient at high risk for postoperative nausea and vomiting.

Bryson, Ethan Oliver; Frost, Elizabeth A.M.; Rosenblatt, Meg

Mount Sinai Medical Center - Department of Anesthesiology

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 15-35 (54 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting-epidemiology; Risk Factors; Preoperative Care; Preanesthetic Medication; Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting-drug therapy; Disease Management

**Abstract:** Postoperative nausea and vomiting continue to be problematic areas in anesthesia as evidenced by frequent reports of therapies in the literature. No single therapy has been proven curative for all cases, in part because of the several emetic centers, all of which may be blocked by different classes of drugs and the diverse risk factors which act alone or in combination to cause vomiting. Identification of the patient most at risk allows for cost effective prophylactic management. An appropriate anesthetic technique can be planned that, relying on evidence based medicine, will decrease if not prevent the incidence of this most troubling complication.

## Problem-Based Learning

### methods

#### Problem based learning: a new method of medical education in Sudan [Part 2].

El Mirghani, A.

Omdurman Islamic University - Head department of Surgery

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 1-3 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Education, Medical-methods

## Proctocolitis

### diagnosis

#### Hemorrhagic rectocolitis in University Hospital of Fes - Morocco - About 65 cases in 3 Years.

El Abkari, M.; El Yousfi, M.; Aqodad, N.; Benajah, D.; Ibrahim, A.

**Maghreb Medical** 2007; 27 (382): 277-281 (30 ref.)



**Keywords:** Hospitals, University; Endoscopy; Proctocolitis-epidemiology

**Abstract:** Our work is a retrospective study about a series of 65 cases of ulcerative colitis [UC] collected during 3 years at the department of hepatogastroenterology in CHU Hassan II of Fes [Morocco]. The UC represented 2.1% of the hospitalizations and 73% of the inflammatory bowel disease. The mean age was 35 +/- 12 years [extremes from 16 to 70 years] with a female predominance. The diagnosis delay was on average 13.7 +/-21.8 months. The principal symptom was the hemorrhagic diarrhoea [87.7%]. The endoscopy with the anatomopathologic study made it possible to pose the positive diagnosis of UC in 96% of the cases. The isolated rectal localization was observed in 14% of the cases, a pancolitis in 35.5% of the cases. The mainly polyarthralgic extraintestinal manifestations were noticed in 34% of the cases, but axial rheumatism was noted only in one case. The severity was appreciated by the score of Truelove and Witts, finding moderate disease [61.5%]. The oral corticosteroids were the drug more prescribed [67.7%], the intravenous way was necessary in 4.6% of the cases. The sulfasalazine was prescribed at 49.2% of the patients whereas the mesalamine was used in 33.8% of the cases. We had recourse to the azathioprine in 3 cases. The evolution of our patients was generally favorable with an average passing of 25.6 +/- 13.7 months. The objective of this study is to compare this series with the other national series in order to establish an idea first on the frequency of this affection in Morocco; and finally, to compare these data with those of the literature while insisting on the diagnostic difficulties which it can raise in current practice.

## Prostate

### pathology

#### Local anesthesia during transrectal prostate biopsy.

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Royal Medical Services - Departments of Urology

**Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology** 2007; 5 (1): 43-47 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Biopsy-methods; Anesthesia, Local; Ultrasound, High-Intensity Focused, Transrectal; Bupivacaine

**Abstract:** To determine the effectiveness of the longer acting agent bupivacaine for periprostatic anesthesia during transrectal ultrasound [TRUS] - guided prostate biopsy. Seventy-five patients were randomized to receive an injection with bupivacaine, a lidocaine / bupivacaine combination, or no local anesthesia. 5 ml of anesthetic was injected immediately before biopsy. After performing the biopsy, a visual analogue scale [VAS; 0-10] were given to patients to assess the severity of pain during the biopsy procedure. In the bupivacaine group, the mean VAS scores were 2.04, and 4.46 in the control group with no local anesthesia [p<0.001]. Bupivacaine provides immediate and significant periprostatic anesthesia for TRUS prostate biopsy.

## Prostatic Neoplasms

### epidemiology

#### Rarity of carcinoma of the prostate in Yemeni patients.

Al Kaff, H.M.

Aden University - Faculty of Medicine

**Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology** 2007; 5 (1): 18-23 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prostatic Hyperplasia; Immunohistochemistry

## Proteinuria

#### Assessment of correlation of 4 hour and 24 hour urine protein in pregnant women with hypertensive disorders.

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 11 (4): 1-5/1 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypertension-diagnosis; Pregnancy; Cross-Sectional Studies; Hypertension-urine

**Abstract:** This study was designed to determine the presence of any correlation between 4-hour and 24-hour urine protein values in pregnant women with hypertensive disorders in Besat Hospital, in Sanandaj in 1383. This was a cross-sectional study and included 58 inpatient pregnant women who had been initially diagnosed as having hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. Urine samples were collected in 2 successive periods. The first 4 hour and the next 20-hour urine samples were collected in separate containers. The urine volume, urine protein and creatinine concentration of the 4-hour and 24-hour samples were separately measured and the correlation between both urine samples was determined by Pearson's Correlation Method. A total of 58 patients were entered into this study, 42 of them with no proteinuria and 16 with mild proteinuria. The value for the 4-hour urine protein was found to correlate with those of the 24-hour samples [R=0.821] in patients with hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. Also sensitivity and specificity of 4-hour urine test were 70.6% and 90.2% respectively. Total protein values of 4-hour urine samples correlated well with those of 24-hour urine samples [p<0.001] of the patients with hypertensive disorders in pregnancy.

## Proteus Syndrome

### diagnosis

#### Proteus syndrome: a case report.

Balighi, Kamran; Espandar, Ramin; Yazdanian, Shideh; Baghdadi, Taghi; Tork, Ali Naser

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**Iranian Journal of Dermatology** 2007; 9 (4): 361-366/58 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Abnormalities, Multiple; Limb Deformities, Congenital; Hamartoma

**Abstract:** The Proteus syndrome comprises an association of asymmetrical overgrowth of almost any part of the body, verrucous epidermal naevi, vascular malformations and lipoma-like subcutaneous hamartoma. Both sexes are affected with equal frequency and severity and it is not transmitted genetically. Here a 16-year-old man with asymmetric overgrowth of the extremities, macrodactyly, cerebriform hypertrophy of the soles and various skin and bony lesions is reported diagnosed as Proteus syndrome.

### Psoriasis

#### Association between psoriasis and smoking.

Gauridi, Rezi; Meshahighi, Wahid; Malki, Massrod; Nahidi, Yeldc; Redazadah, Promend

**Iranian Journal of Dermatology** 2007; 9 (4): 375-376 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Smoking

## Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive

### drug therapy

#### High-dose fluticasone/salmeterol therapy may [Revolutionize] COPD Treatment.

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University of Arizona

**LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 110 (2 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bronchodilator Agents; Androstadienes-therapeutic uses; Albuterol-analogs and derivatives

## Pulmonary Edema

### diagnosis

#### Acute oedema of the lung and pre-eclampsia about 15 cases.

Sbai, H.; Essatara, Y.; Labib, S.; Harrandou, M.; Khatouf, M.; Kanjaa, N.

**Maghreb Medical** 2007; 27 (382): 258-260 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pre-Eclampsia-diagnosis; Pregnancy; Pregnancy Complications; Acute Disease; Pulmonary Edema-epidemiology; Pre-Eclampsia-epidemiology; Intensive Care Units; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Our aim is to point out the relation between acute oedema of lung and pre-eclampsia and guidelines of care. All the patients were hospitalized in the intensive care unit of the university hospital center of Hassan II of Fez, for pre-eclampsia and eclampsia from January 2003 to March 2006. The authors report 15 cases of acute oedema of the lung [AOL] associated with pre-eclampsia. The average age was of 24 +/- 9 years. We noted 9 primipars, 6 cases of AOL occurred in delivery period. 10 cases of preeclampsia were detected, whereas it was associated to a cardiomyopathy of the peripartum and three rheumatic valvulopathies. The childbirth took place by Caesarean at 8 patients and 7 were confined by low way. 9 patientes required artificial ventilation and the haemodialysis was carried out in 3 patientes. The evolution was favourable in 12 patientes. We deplored three maternal deaths and 4 newborn deaths. The acute oedema of the lung during the preeclampsia is a serious pathology; its mechanism of appearance is complex. The materno-foetal forecast depends on how the treatment was prompt, of the severity of the EP and the age of the pregnancy. The prevention is based on the antenatal consultation and the monitoring of any EP in order to propose in time a possible ending of pregnancy.

## Purpura, Schoenlein-Henoch

### diagnosis

#### Bullous presentation of Henoch-Schonlein purpura in an adult.

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**Lebanese Medical Journal** 2007; 55 (1): 53-56 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vasculitis; Blister; Adult; Abdominal Pain; Hematuria

**Abstract:** Henoch-Schonlein purpura is a small vessel vasculitis occurring mainly in childhood and rarely in adulthood. Typical cutaneous eruption may begin as macular or urticarial erythematous lesions progressing to a palpable purpura. In adults, the disease has a propensity to be more severe and chronic and affects mainly the ankles and feet. Bullae, vesicles and ulcers are occasionally seen in this group. The prognosis depends on renal involvement, commonly seen in adults. We report a new case of Henoch-Schonlein purpura in a 36-year-old man presenting with a bullous eruption followed by the appearance of abdominal pain and hematuria.

### **Henochschonlein purpura in children: clinical and evolutive study of 122 cases.**

Chemli, Jalel; Boukadida, Hichem; Selmi, Habib; Essoussi, Sahloul; Haiti, Abdel Aziz

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 54-60 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Child; Renal Insufficiency, Chronic; Vasculitis; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Analyze the clinical and evolutive particularities of Henoch Schonlein purpura in children. We studied retrospectively 122 cases enrolled in the pediatrics department of Sousse during 10 years period [1992-2001]. It is about 66 boys and 56 girls [sex - ratio= 1.18] aged 3 to 13 years [mean age: 7 years and half]. The diagnosis has been established clinically on the presence of cutaneous syndrome with symmetrical declivitous region purpura in all patients with articular syndrome [9 leases] and /or digestive syndrome [65cases]. Complications were variable: digestive hemorrhage [19cases], occlusive syndrome [2 cases], renal involvement at variable severity [56 cases], scrotal and testicular complications [11 cases], cardiac complications [tamponade in a case]. Henoch Schonlein purpura was associated with a primary antiphospholipid syndrome in a case, renal tuberculosis in a case and cholestatic hepatitis A in another case. All patient received symptomatic treatment [rest in bed + / - antalgic treatment]. Digestive rest was prescribed for 20 patients presenting severe abdominal pains with corticosteroid during 2 at 4 weeks [1-2mg/kg/d] in eight cases. Corticosteroid-cyclophosphamid association was prescribed for 2 patients with severe renal involvement; one of them benefitted of extra-renal purification. One or several relapses of Henoch Schonlein purpura were noted in 13 patients. All sick evolved favorably same those presenting renal or cardiac involvement [middle receding of 5 years].

## **Pyloric Antrum**

### **abnormalities**

#### **Pyloric atresia: a case report.**

Aloui Kasbi, N.; Hassad, R.; Channoufi, F.; Bellagha, I.; Chaouachi, B.; Hammou, A.

**Maghreb Medical** 2007; 27 (382): 281-282 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prenatal Diagnosis; Ultrasonography; Pyloric Antrum-surgery; Ultrasonography, Prenatal

**Abstract:** Pyloric atresia is an uncommon condition occurring in 1/100,000 live births. It can be isolated or associated with other congenital anomalies. Authors present a case of isolated pyloric atresia in a male neonate explored for non bilious vomiting. Diagnosis was done on plain abdominal x-ray which showed a distended stomach as a single gas-filled bubble with a gasless abdomen. Digestive opacification showed distended stomach. The surgical treatment consisted on the excision of the web in combination with pyloroplasty. Pyloric atresia is establish on plain radiograph and must alert the surgeon of the severity of this condition.

## **Quality of Health Care**

### **standards**

#### **Quality internal audits of healthcare services. An ISO elemental tool for Improvement.**

Al Hatmi, Yasmeeen Salim

Head of Audit Section - Department of Quality Management, SQUH

**Oman Medical Journal** 2007; 22 (1-2): 28-32 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Quality Assurance, Health Care; Health Care Quality, Access, and Evaluation; Medical Audit

**Abstract:** Quality healthcare excellence in hospitals has been the aim of the Sultanate of Oman healthcare system, under the guidance and support of the Ministry of Health. The Sultan Qaboos University Hospital [SQUH] has entered the challenge of quality improvement in healthcare recently, achieving International St and ards Organization [ISO] 9001:2000 certification. Being a prominent teaching and research hospital in the country, implementing the cycle of continual improvement of hospital services and patient satisfaction is what has motivated SQUH to utilize audit as a monitoring tool. This is a description of how SQUH developed effective audit techniques while focusing on internal audit for continual improvement, on the road to achieving excellence.

## **Radiography, Panoramic**

#### **Correlation between chronological, skeletal and dental age on panoramic radiography in patients referred to Yazd dental clinics on 2004-05.**

Ezoddini, Ardakani F.; Navab, Aazam A.; Bashardoost, N.; Mansoorian, H.; Ahmadi, M.H.; Sadat, Hosseini A.

Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences - Dental School - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology

**Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 24 (4): 474-484-13 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Age Determination by Teeth; Age Determination by Skeleton; Dental Clinics; Forensic Medicine; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** One of the important factors in orthodontic treatment planning is prediction of growth potential which is applied by stages of skeletal age and or another criteria such as the chronological age, sexual maturity, dental development stages, and height and weight. Another importance in determining the patient's age is in legal medicine to determine the guiltiness' age, more or less than 18 years. The aim of this study is to assess the correlation between skeletal, dental and chronological age. This diagnostic study was performed as a cross sectional method in dental faculty of Yazd Shaheed Sadoughi University from 2004 to 2005. 58 Patients of 15-25 years old who referred to private dental office were selected. The samples were chosen with continues method until it reached to the desired total numbers. Each patient completed 4 questionnaires consisting of chronological age, determined age from panoramic radiography, measured age from surgical teeth and determined age according to h and wrist radiography. Panoramic radiographs were read by two oral and maxillofacial radiologists and h and wrist radiographs were read by two radiologists. Statistical analysis was performed by Paired T, Correlation coefficient, Wilcoxon, Smirnov - Kolmogorov. The least fault obtained from determined age and real patient age was related to the right m and ibular surgical wisdom teeth [1.6 months difference]. H and wrist radiographs had the most fault in age determination and both of the two radiologists determined the ages less than real ages [P=0.000]. In the statistical analysis, it seemed that the age determination from wisdom teeth by panoramic radiographs is just a suitable method. When age determination is considered to special case, the maxillary right wisdom teeth showed more proximity to real age [39.4%] and m and ibular left third molars [24.5%] and m and ibular right third molars [23.9%] were in the next steps. Age prediction by wisdom teeth on panoramic views is a proper way to report for legal medicine. Since the h and wrist radiographs had the most faults in age prediction, its advantage is not proposed, in individuals more than 18 years old.

## Radioisotope Renography

### methods

#### Diuresis renography for differentiation of upper urinary tract dilatation from obstruction F+20 and F-15 methods.

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**Urology Journal** 2007; 4 (1): 36-40 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diuresis; Urinary Tract-pathology; Dilatation; Urologic Diseases; Diagnostic Techniques and Procedures  
**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to evaluate diuresis renography with an intravenous injection of furosemide 20 minutes after administering the radiopharmaceutical [F+20 protocol] or 15 minutes before [F-15 protocol] in patients with upper urinary tract dilatation. Twenty-one patients with pyelocaliceal system dilatation, but not ureteral dilatation, on ultrasonography were evaluated. The patients underwent diuresis renography using the F+20 and F-15 protocols. Renal scan findings and kidney split function were recorded. Then, the patients underwent surgical or conservative treatment according to their clinical conditions and imaging results. Follow-up was done 3 and 6 months postoperatively by physical examination, intravenous urography, and diuresis renography. Eleven patients [52.4%] had complete obstruction in both protocols of renography, and 5 [23.8%] had an equivocal result in the F+20 and an obstructive pattern in the F-15. These patients underwent surgical operation. In 3 patients [14.3%], both protocols demonstrated a normal urinary tract. In 2 patients [9.5%], a nonobstructive response in the F+20 and an equivocal result in the F-15 were seen. One of them underwent surgical operation because of impaired kidney function during the follow-up and 1 was treated conservatively. Overall, obstruction was found in 16 out of 21 patients [76.2%] by the F-15 protocol, while it was found in 11 [52.4%] by the F+20 protocol [P = .01]. The mean kidney split function was 55.15% +/- 7.82% and 54.81% +/- 6.87% in F+20 and F-15 protocols, respectively [P=.45]. Using the F-15 protocol may reduce the equivocal results of the F+20 for diuresis renography.

## Research Personnel

#### The qualities of muslim researcher in psychological sciences.

Shannen, Ahmad Mohamad El Hassan

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 67-70 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Biomedical Research; Islam; Psychology

## Respiratory Tract Fistula

### congenital

#### Last discovery of a congenital broncho-oesophageal fistula.

Dira, Ikram; Fennira, Hamouda; Chaouch, Nawel; Bourguiba, Meherzia; Maalej, Sonia; Zidi, Asma; Djilani, Habiba; Kamoun, Neila ; Ben Kheder, Ali

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 71-73 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Esophageal Fistula-congenital; Respiratory Tract Fistula-surgery; Esophageal Fistula-surgery; Respiratory Tract Fistula-diagnosis; Esophageal Fistula-diagnosis

**Abstract:** Broncho-oesophageal fistula is rare and occurs mostly in acquired condition. Report of a new case. We report a case of a 58-years-old woman which has, since 38 years ago, a chronic cough, recurrent bronchopulmonary suppurations and hemoptysis. Clinical examination led to the diagnosis of a broncho-oesophageal fistula. Surgical treatment resulted in complete recovery. There was no evidence of any aetiology. Congenital origin of the fistula was deduced.

## Restless Legs Syndrome

### diagnosis

**Restless legs syndrome: the under-recognised condition.**

Benamer, Hani

University Hospital Birmingham - Wolverhampton and Queen Elizabeth Neurosciences Centre - New Cross Hospital

**LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 172-175 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Restless Legs Syndrome-therapy; Restless Legs Syndrome-etiology; Dopamine Agonists-therapeutic uses

## Retinitis Pigmentosa

### diagnosis

**Unilateral retinitis pigmentosa with hypoplastic tilted disc in other eye.**

Wali, Upender K.; Bhatia, Jagdish; Sadiq, Mohammad Naqaish

Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - Department of Ophthalmology

**Oman Medical Journal** 2007; 22 (1-2): 33-36 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Amblyopia; Optic Disk-pathology; Fundus Oculi; Retinitis Pigmentosa-etiology

**Abstract:** A case of a 32-year-old woman showing pigmentary degeneration of the retina in one eye associated with a hypoplastic tilted disc in fellow eye is presented. Clinical examinations of the patient were performed in order to rule out the various causes which are known to produce fundoscopic features that mimic retinitis pigmentosa. Since these investigations were all negative, the fundus changes were interpreted as a unilateral retinitis pigmentosa. Four years later, the patient was re-examined and the findings were reconfirmed. An association of unilateral retinitis pigmentosa and hypoplastic tilted disc in the other eye can be regarded as exceptional. The possibility of a correlation of the pathogenetic mechanism involved in the development of both conditions is discussed.

## Retinoblastoma

### diagnosis

**Trilateral retinoblastoma with suprasellar involvement: a case report.**

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Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences - Best Hospital

**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 11 (4): 79-84-11 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Retinoblastoma-complications; Retinal Neoplasms; Retina; Sella Turcica; Genetic Counseling

**Abstract:** Trilateral Retinoblastoma [TRB] is a rare, but well recognized syndrome that have a hereditary base. These tumors usually occur in the pineal, parasellar, or suprasellar regions, often several years after successful management of ocular retinoblastoma [RB] without evidence of direct extension or distant metastasis. The first report of TRB was in 1971 and fewer than 50 cases of TRB with suprasellar involvement have been reported in the literature. Here we report a case of TRB with suprasellar involvement in a patient with bilateral retinoblastoma. The patient was a 2-year-old girl with red inflamed eye and vomiting during the last 15 days and lacrimation, leukocoria and proptosis from one week prior to admission. She was blind and deaf. Owing to special radiological signs, presence of calcification in the tumor, and limited number of differential diagnoses, diagnosis of TRB without pathological examination is possible. When TRB is detected in the brain CT-scan, it means that, the prognosis is very poor and survival rate will be less than 12 months. Because of poor prognosis of this syndrome, examination of the neonates and babies and checking the red reflexes and funduscopy in doubtful cases, at the time of birth are mandatory. Screening of the families of the patients with retinoblastoma and genetic counseling should be regarded necessary.

## Root Canal Filling Materials

**The comparative effect of cold ceramic and Proroot on the inflammation of periodontal tissues after sealing furcal perforation in dog teeth [A histologic study].**

Zare, Jahromi M.; Razavi, S.M.; Brahimi, B.

Azad University of Khorasgan - Dental School - Department of Endodontics

**Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 24 (4): 439-446/8 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dental Cements; Ceramics; Dental Materials; Root Canal Therapy; Periodontal Diseases; Periodontitis; Dogs

**Abstract:** Problems like perforation of furca may happen in root canal therapy. The material used for sealing of perforation is important in control of inflammation and periodontal repair. Previous studies show that ProRoot is the best material for treating these cases but is too expensive. Recently one Iranian material which is called cold-ceramic is produced in Yazd University. The aim of this study is to compare the histologic effects of cold ceramic and pro-root in healing of periodontal tissues after sealing of furcation perforation in dog teeth. Thirty five premolars of one year old dogs were used. After anesthesia by injection of lidocaine, access cavity was prepared and root canal was filled by gutta percha and AH [26] sealers with step-back technique. Then the furca was perforated 3X3 mm with long burs and washed by physiologic serum. The perforated zones were sealed r and only by pro-root and cold ceramic and the cavity was filled with amalgam. Six teeth were considered as positive and negative controls. Two dogs after one month and two after two months were sacrificed by vital perfusion. Jaws and teeth were separated and put in formalin 10%. After laboratory procedures, the samples were investigated by microscope. The data was analyzed by Mann - whitney and Kruskal - wallis tests. The results showed that ProRoot caused more repair in the same condition but there was no significant difference between the two materials after one and two months. Considering the lower price and availability of cold ceramic, if other tests are confirmed, cold ceramic may be a suitable substitution for ProRoot.

### **Comparative investigation of marginal adaptation of four root-end filling materials: a scanning electron microscopic study.**

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**Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 24 (4): 454-462/10 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Microscopy, Electron, Scanning; Dental Cements; Dental Materials

**Abstract:** To date, several materials have been used for root end filling in endodontic surgery. Optimal properties of MTA in invitro and invivo studies has been proven. On the other hand, based on some of the studies, Root MTA [Iranian MTA] and Portl and cement are similar to MTA in physical and biologic properties. The aim of this investigation was to assess the marginal adaptation of Gray Pro root MTA, White Pro root MTA, Root MTA and Portl and cement Type I root-end fillings under scanning electron microscope. Eighty extracted single-rooted teeth were selected. After canal preparation and root-end resection, root-end cavities were prepared ultrasonically. They were divided at r and om into four test groups of 20 each. The cavities were filled with Gray and White Pro root MTA, Root MTA and Portl and cement. The root-end surface topographies were reproduced by means of polyvinylsiloxane impressions and epoxy resin replicas. Then scanning electron micrography [SEM] images of each replica were taken. The material-tooth interface on each photograph was divided into 16 equidistant areas and maximum gap size was recorded in each area. The means of 16 numbers of each photographs was calculated. The means of calculated numbers related to each group were counted. Statistical analysis was performed using ANOVA test. Gap sizes at calculated points were smallest in Portl and cement root-end fillings and largest in White Pro root MTA group. Calculated gap sizes for White Pro root MTA, Root MTA and Gray Pro root MTA and Portl and cement group were subsequently 16.3975, 15.4185, 12.8880 and 11.3150 pm. Portl and cement produced a significantly superior marginal adaptation to Root MTA and White Pro root MTA, and the gap size in Gray Pro root MTA group was significantly smaller than White Pro root MTA [ $P < 0.0001$ ]. under this study, the marginal adaptation of both Portl and cement and Root MTA was good. After performing more invitro and invivo studies we hope to use Portl and cement, which is very economic.

## **Rosmarinus**

### **Effect of rosmarinus officinalis L. aerial parts extract and fractions on morphine withdrawal syndrome in mice.**

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Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmacodynamics and Toxicology, Pharmaceutical Research Center

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2006; 5 (20): 27-35/96 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plant Extracts; Mice; Plants, Medicinal; Morphine; Substance Withdrawal Syndrome; Analgesics, Opioid; Plant Components, Aerial

**Abstract:** Our previous studies have shown that the aqueous and ethanolic extracts of Rosmarinus officinalis L. aerial parts reduce morphine withdrawal syndrome in mice. As R. officinalis L. aerial parts total extracts reduced morphine withdrawal syndrome, we decided to evaluate the effects of rosemary extract fractions on the withdrawal syndrome. Dependence was induced using subcutaneous injections of morphine daily for three days [50, 50 and 75 mg/kg]. On the fourth day, morphine was injected two hours prior to the intraperitoneal injection of naloxone. The number of jumps during the 30 minute period after naloxone injection was considered as measure of the withdrawal syndrome. The results indicate that the aqueous, methanolic-aqueous and chloroformic fractions [0.96 g/kg and 1.68 g/kg, i.p.] and also clonidine [0.3 mg/kg] and diazepam [5 mg/kg] reduce the number of jumps when they are injected 1 h prior to the last dose of morphine. Two evaluable MPLC chloroformic fractions also reduce the number of jumping in mice. In the open field activity, test on the contrary of fraction 2, the fraction 1 and clonidine reduce locomotor activity.

It is concluded that the reduction of withdrawal morphine syndrome by *R. officinalis* aerial parts fraction 1 may be due to the reduction of movement by this fraction, but the fraction 2 may reduce withdrawal syndrome via an interaction with opioid system.

## Salivary Glands, Minor

### pathology

#### Salivary gland biopsy: experience of La Rabta Hospital's pathology department.

Bellil, Khadija; Chelly, Ines; Ben Ghorbel, Imed; Mekni, Amina; Bellil, Selma; Kchir, Nidhammeddine; Haouet, Slim; Houman, Habib; Zitouna, Moncef

*Tunisie Medicale [La]* 2007; 85 (1): 64-66 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Biopsy; Sjogren's Syndrome-diagnosis

**Abstract:** The minor salivary gl and s biopsy is a very common diagnostic procedure in oral medicine rather its efficiency has not been statistically proved. Assessment of Rabta pathologic department experience. 297 biopsies have been studied with special attention to the suspected diagnosis before biopsy and the final histologic result. The minor salivary gl and biopsy confirmed the initial diagnosis in 78 cases. Although if the minor salivary gl and biopsy is in most cases not contributively, it is a very simple procedure which gives the diagnosis of Gougerot-Sjogren disease, amylosis and sarcoidosis.

## Salmonella typhimurium

### drug effects

#### Evaluation of antimicrobial effects of 4 medicinal plants against salmonella typhimurium and comparison them with common antibiotics in veterinary medicine.

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Tehran University - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Department of Microbiology

*Journal of Medicinal Plants* 2006; 5 (20): 21-26/97 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plants, Medicinal; Thymus Plant; Origanum; Mentha pulegium; Foeniculum; Anti-Infective Agents; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Veterinary Medicine

**Abstract:** Thyme [*Zataria multiflora* Bois.] Penny voyel [*Mentha pulegium* L.] Origanum [*Origanum vulgare* L.] and Fennel [*Foeniculum vulgare* Miller] are the Iranian traditional spice which are widely used in the country. Following the recent efforts to look for healthy remedies with antimicrobial potential, the effects of essential oils of these medicinal plants were investigated on *Salmonella typhimurium*. Chemical composition and antimicrobial effects of essential oils from plants were evaluated on *Salmonella typhimurium* and compared with five antibiotics enrofloxacin, chloramphenicol, erythromycin, oxytetracycline and flumequin. The essential oils of the leaves and stems are obtained from each plants by hydrodistillation and cleverger and analyzed by GC/MS. The results of this study show that Thyme oil, compared to flumequin, oxytetracycline and erythromycin is more effective [ $P < 0.5$ ]. Essential oil of Penny voyel is more effective than oxytetracycline and erythromycin. Among essential oil of plants, Thymol oil with minimal inhibitory concentration [MIC] 156.5 micro g/ml and minimal bactericidal concentration [MBC] 312.5 micro g/ml had the best result against *Salmonella typhimurium*. Chemical compounds: Thymol, Carvacrol and alpha -terpinen were found in *Z. multiflora*, *M. pulegium*, *O. vulgare* and *F. vulgare* by GC analyse. Considering the significant antibacterial effect of essential oil of *Z. multiflora* on effect on *Salmonella typhimurium* in vitro, it is recommended that, the therapeutic effect of this essential oil be studied in vivo.

## Sarcoma, Ewing's

### diagnosis

#### Ewing's sarcoma of the nose.

Al Ghihi, Muwafaq; Shahaltough, Nada; Hiari, Mohamd Ali; El Hawwari, Belal; Kharma, Samer; Al Raqqad, Mahmoud King Hussein Medical Center - Royal Medical Services - ENT Department

*Jordan Medical Journal* 2006; 40 (4): 315-320 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bone Neoplasms; Nose Neoplasms; Sarcoma, Ewing's-therapy; Sarcoma, Ewing's-surgery; Epistaxis

**Abstract:** Nasal bleeding is a common complaint familiar to all otolaryngologists. But, sino-nasal primary Ewing's Sarcoma is extremely rare. This is a case of a 16-year old male patient who suffers from epistaxis, in addition to his left eye proptosis. After examination, it has been revealed that he had a nasal mass in the left side of his nose. The case was managed initially as a vascular mass, but then, under surgery, a frozen section was subjected to examination using histology; the examination revealed the existence of malignant cells. After all, definite histopathological diagnosis by immunohistochemical stains proved it to be Ewing's Sarcoma.

## Sarcoma, Synovial

### diagnosis

#### Unusual lung tumor, What is your diagnosis?

Ismail, O.; Ayadi Kaddour, A.; Braham, E.; Abid, L.; Kilani, T.; El Mezni, F.

*Maghreb Medical* 2007; 27 (382): 266-268 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lung Neoplasms-pathology; Radiotherapy; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local

## Schistosomiasis mansoni

### pathology

#### Segregation analysis of susceptibility/resistance to periportal fibrosis in *Schistosoma mansoni* infections in endemic area [Umzoukra village - Gezira State - Sudan].

Khamis, Ammar H.; Mergani, Adil; Rahoud, Siddig; El Wali, Nasr Edin; Ali, Qurashi M.; Borodin, P.M.; Kirichenko, A.V.; Kalafalla, Osman; Idress, Ali A.; Magzoup, Moubark M.A.; Axenovich, T.I.

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*Sudan Medical Monitor* 2007; 2 (1): 17-23 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Liver Cirrhosis-parasitology; Pedigree; Logistic Models; Schistosomiasis mansoni; Endemic Diseases

**Abstract:** We carried out segregation analysis of susceptibility to periportal fibrosis caused by *Schistosoma mansoni*. A regressive logistic model of the disease was applied to 42 pedigrees ascertained during screening of one the infection endemic area of Sudan. The affected status was defined as a presence of the fibrosis irrespectively to severity of injury. Transmission probability model indicated a significant contribution of a major gene in the control of the pathology. The susceptibility to periportal fibrosis could be described within the framework of a recessive major gene diallele model, assuming incomplete age and squared-age dependent penetrance of genotypes. According to this model, the disease was manifested in almost all homozygous carriers of the mutant allele, while the risk of the disease for normal homozygotes and heterozygotes did not exceed 0.31. The frequency of disease allele in the population studied was estimated as 0.59. We also found non-majorgene phenotypic correlations between parents and offspring in the incidence of periportal fibrosis caused by *Schistosoma mansoni*.

## Schools, Medical

### organization and administration

#### A private - public partnership in the Gulf: the Oman medical college.

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Oman Medical College, Sohar Campus

*Oman Medical Journal* 2007; 22 (1-2): 5-7 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Education, Medical; Education, Medical, Undergraduate

**Abstract:** This article describes the origin, structure, and evolution of the new Oman Medical College, and examines the organizational and operational features of this unique private-public medical education partnership. OMC is a community-based medical school with formal academic relationships with the Robert C. Byrd Health Sciences Center of West Virginia University in the United States, and with the Ministries of Health and Education in Oman. Essential elements of this private sector-public educational partnership include shared curriculum development and administrative and faculty leadership, joint problem-oriented long-term planning, and governmental financial support for students. The OMC experience shows that private-public partnerships can provide new avenues for medical education that cross national and international boundaries. Medical institutions, like cities and people, have their own unique histories and distinct personalities that characterize them. The histories may extend back years or decades, or even centuries, and a medical institution's past continually impacts on its present and future. Yet every school of medicine, no matter how established or esteemed, had its origin at some point in time. Every medical institution has a beginning. In Oman, the Oman Medical College [OMC] is living its beginning. In response to its realization, almost a decade ago, that the country will have a shortage of well-trained Omani doctors in the decades ahead, the government of Oman began considering the creation of a center for physician training apart from the one governmental school of medicine in Muscat. As of 2002, only 22% of Oman's physicians were of Omani origin, the remaining being expatriates. According to the vision and directives of His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said, and with the financial backing of a large corporate benefactor, OMC was founded in 2001 as a private, co-educational institution with a first-year class of 69 students enrolled in its pre-medical education programme. In reality, however, OMC is in joint private sector-public partnership with the national Ministries of Health and Education of Oman. The College offers a 7-year programme of study leading to the M.D. [Doctor of Medicine] degree, as well as a 4-year programme of study conferring the B. Pharm [Bachelor of Pharmacy] degree. The first three years of pre-medical studies are conducted on the Bowsher Campus in Muscat, and four years of medical training take place on the Sohar Campus. OMC is totally committed to providing outstanding educational opportunities, ensuring that medical doctors and pharmacists of high caliber graduate from the institution ready to fulfill the healthcare needs of the people of the Sultanate of Oman and the international community.



The Government of Oman has extended unqualified support to the project by sponsoring a large number [about 40%] of Omani students, donating free land, and above all, by dedicating the adjacent 406-bed Sohar Regional Hospital as the main academic teaching hospital for OMC. In addition, a joint board comprised of health and education ministers, hospital superintendents and departmental heads, and OMC administrators convenes regularly to draft and implement specific details of the transition of Sohar Regional Hospital from a purely service-oriented hospital to a teaching institution. OMC is in formal academic partnership with another public institution, West Virginia University [WVU] in the United States. This relationship is founded on a common desire to train young Omani nationals to become outstanding medical doctors and pharmacists. The WVU School of Medicine, founded in 1902, is the academic cornerstone of the Robert C. Byrd Health Sciences Center, which also includes schools of Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy and programs in a wide variety of Allied Health disciplines. The Center is authorized to award 24 distinct academic degrees at all levels from baccalaureate through doctoral. Clinical education and training is conducted at the Center's four modern and well-equipped teaching hospitals, and also utilizes an extensive network of rural health centers. The Center is recognized as a distinguished medical research institution with particular emphasis on cancer, neurosciences, and medical imaging. According to the partnership agreement, WVU provides guidance, curriculum development, and leadership in order to give OMC students an opportunity to obtain a US-style medical or pharmacy degree entirely within Oman. The language of instruction is English. The College is open primarily to Omani secondary school graduates, but also accepts citizens of other Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] countries and a limited number of students outside the GCC from countries such as Pakistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Sri Lanka, and Tanzania. Even early in its nexus, questions have already been raised regarding the future of OMC as it pertains to institutional accreditation. In only its fifth year of existence, and entering into only the second year of medical studies, OMC does not currently have accreditation. In reality, with our students having not yet even begun their third-year clinical clerkships it is premature to seek accreditation now. Still, with the graduation of the first class in 2008, it will be appropriate for the College to pursue full professional accreditation at that point, and laying the groundwork for that process has already begun. Such early activities include developing broad-based and locally-relevant basic sciences and clinical curricula, recruiting a full cadre of well-trained, geographic full-time, academic faculty, expanding teaching facilities and capabilities, establishing documentation for a full range of administrative, educational, and clinical policies and procedures, and drafting written standard operating procedures for all aspects of college and teaching hospital activities. When accreditation is sought, it will likely begin with that endowed by the GCC. Actually, only a small number of countries have addressed the process of medical education and focused on the structure and function of medical schools, including educational procedures, duration of programs, facilities, number of staff available for instruction, and other resources necessary to provide educational experiences for students. Such processes and standards have been used for years by the United States Liaison Committee on Medical Education [LCME] for the accreditation of the medical schools in the US and Canada but have been adopted for use in few other nations[2,3] In 1999, the Institute for International Medical Education [IIME] drafted recommendations for global minimum essential requirements of knowledge, skills, core competencies, and professional behavior and ethics that could eventually lead to international accreditation of medical schools [4]. An Advisory Committee of IIME is composed of presidents or senior representatives of 14 major international organizations including [among others] the World Federation for Medical Education [WFME], World Health Organization [WHO], Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, American Association of Medical Colleges, Association for Medical Education in Europe, American Medical Association, Education Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates, National Board of Medical Examiners, and the Pan-American Federation of the Association of Medical Schools.

## Scorpions

### Maternal death due to severe pulmonary edema caused by scorpion sting: a case report.

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**Sudan Medical Monitor** 2007; 2 (1): 37-38 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Arachnidism; Maternal Mortality; Pregnancy; Pregnancy complications; Pulmonary Edema; Bites and Stings-mortality

**Abstract:** A 29 years old woman par 3 in her 32 weeks gestational age died a few hours after she had been stung by a scorpion. She presented with pulmonary oedema that probably associated with the sympathetic storm induced by scorpion envenomation. This might have contributed to respiratory failure and death.

## Securidaca

### The clinical investigation of securigera securidaca [L.] [degen and doerfler] seeds in type II diabetic patients; a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study.

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**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2006; 5 (20): 75-98/91 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Medicine, Herbal; Double-Blind Method; Randomized Controlled Trials; Seeds

**Abstract:** Securigera securidaca [L.] seeds are used by traditional herbalists for the treatment of diabetes in several parts of Iran. Clinical investigation of its efficacy and its toxicity in diabetic patients is of importance. A 2-month randomized double blind clinical trial was conducted in 70 type II diabetic patients in two well - matched groups. One group

[n=35] received 500 mg *Securigera securidaca* [L.] seeds capsule 3 times a day plus standard therapy, while the control group [n=35] received placebo plus standard therapy. The patients were visited monthly and glycosylated hemoglobin [HbA<sub>1c</sub>], fasting blood glucose, total cholesterol, LDL and HDL, triglyceride, SCOT, SGPT, ALK, BUN, serum creatinine levels were determined at the beginning and the end of the study after two months. There was no significant change in HbA<sub>1c</sub> and fasting blood glucose level in *Securigera securidaca* [L.] seeds treated patients after two months as compared to beginning of the treatment and also as compared to placebo group. Serum lipid level also did not change significantly. The liver enzyme level and creatinine level in blood did not change significantly in *Securigera securidaca* [L.] seeds treated patients. No side effect was observed in any of patients in both of the groups. The results show that the *Securigera securidaca* [L.] seeds treatment with known antidiabetic property in traditional herbal therapy has no beneficial effect on improving glycemic profile in type II diabetic patients. The use of this herbal medicine in the dose of 1500 mg in 3 divided dose showed no gastrointestinal symptom as well as liver and kidney abnormality during two months therapy. The long term efficacy and toxicity of this herbal medicine in higher dosage may be investigated in large multi center clinical study.

### **The hypoglycemic effects of a hydro-alcoholic extract from *Securigera securidaca* seeds on induced diabetes in male rats.**

Gheitasi, I.; Nikbakht, M.R.; Sadeghi, H.; Sabzali, V.; Sabzali, S.; Shahrani, M.

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**Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 8 (4): 68-73/11 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypoglycemic Agents; Phytotherapy; Plant Extracts; Seeds; Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental; Rats, Wistar; Streptozocin; Mice

**Abstract:** Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins caused by deficiency or lack of insulin. The side effects of chemical drugs have increased the requirement to use of medical plants with fewer complications than that of the chemical drugs. *Securigera securidaca* is one of the medical plants traditionally used. This medicine has antiepileptic, diuretic, hypotensive and hypoglycemic effects. This study was aimed to evaluate the hypoglycemic effect of hydro-alcoholic extract of *S. securidaca* seeds on streptozocine induced diabetic rats. In this experimental study, a total of seventy Wistar albino male rats were randomly divided into seven groups. Diabetes was induced via intravenous injection of streptozocin [45mg/kg]. Then, the extract of *Securigera securidaca* seed was administered orally in dosage of 500, 1000 and 2000 mg/kg in the mice. The blood glucose was measured before and one, two and three weeks after the administration of the extract. Using statistical methods, [Student t test, paired t test and ANOVA], the data were analyzed. Compared with the control group, Streptozocin significantly increased the blood glucose of the test group [ $p < 0.001$ ]. Doses of 500 and 1000 mg/kg of *S. securidaca* extract had no significant effect on blood glucose after two weeks. However, dose of 2000 mg/kg significantly decreased the blood glucose [ $p < 0.001$ ]. The extract had no significant effect on normal blood glucose in the rats. The findings showed that the extract of *S. securidaca* seed decreased the blood glucose in streptozocin induced diabetic rats dose-dependently. Therefore, it may be useful in diabetic patients.

## **Seminoma**

### **diagnosis**

#### **Primary mediastinal seminoma. Report of three cases.**

Abid, Leila; Ayadi Kaddour, Aida; Braham, Emna; Smati, Belhassen; Ismail, Olfa; Kilani, Tarek; El Mezni, Faouzi

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 74-77 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neoplasms, Germ Cell and Embryonal; Mediastinal Neoplasms

**Abstract:** Primary mediastinal seminomas [PMS] are rare tumors that are morphologically similar to their testicular counterparts but may have different biologic behavior due to their particular anatomical location. New cases report of PMS. Three new cases of primary mediastinal seminoma are presented. The patients were men aged of 16, 33 and 47 years. Their clinical symptoms included cough, dyspnea, chest pain and superior vena cava syndrome. None of the patients had a previous history of testicular neoplasm or tumor elsewhere. Mediastinoscopy biopsy was performed and histological examination results revealed a seminoma. Immunohistochemical showed membranous staining with placental alkaline phosphatase in the three cases. Chemotherapy has largely replaced surgical resection and radiotherapy as the initial treatment in patients with mediastinal seminoma.

## **Shigella flexneri**

### **isolation and purification**

#### **Study of isolation and determination of antibiotic resistance, plasmid profiles, protein bands and phenotypic virulence of *Shigella flexneri* strains.**

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 11 (4): 63-73/9 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Shigella flexneri-drug effects; Plasmids; Dysentery, Bacillary; Phenotype; Diarrhea; Gastroenteritis; Virulence; Drug Resistance; Drug Resistance, Microbial

**Abstract:** Shigellosis is an acute gastroenteritis caused by Shigella species, including *S. dysenteriae*, *S. flexneri*, *S. boydi* and *S. sonnei*. The purpose of this study was to isolate and to determine antibiotic resistance, plasmid profile and protein b and s by SDS-PAGE, and also phenotypic virulence by Congo red dye among *S. flexneri* strains. The isolated bacteria were identified by use of st and ard bacterial and biochemical methods. Antibiotic susceptibility tests were performed according to kirby-Bauer method. Plasmids were isolated by alkaline lysis method. Serological reactions were detected by slide agglutination tests with both polyclonal and monoclonal antisera kits. Virulent strains were isolated on a TSA plate containing Congo red dye. From 350 isolated Shigella spp. 142 [40.57%] were *S. flexneri*. Of 350 patients 41% were female and 59% male. In 100 *S. flexneri* isolates, resistance rates to tetracycline, ampicillin, trimethoprim-sulfometoxazol and cephalixin were 95%, 91.3%, 85.6% and 70.3% respectively. All of isolates were sensitive to ciprofloxacin. Most isolates contained multiple plasmid b and s [1-5 plasmid's b and s]. A total of 11 distinct plasmid profile patterns were identified. The results of our study showed that serotype 2 was the most common isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* [39%]. In this study, 46% of *S. flexneri* were Congo red positive and haemolysin positive on blood agar plates. A 120 KDa protein b and was detected on electrophoresis gel. These data showed, pathogenicities of all *S. flexneri* isolates are not similar. Health care can prevent bacterial diarrhea due to shigella. Therefore laboratories are recommended to be more concerned about isolation of these bacteria. Congo red dye binding test is cheap, simple and rapid, so, it can be used to determine the virulence properties of *S. flexneri*. Antibiogram tests are recommended to prevent antibiotic resistance.

## Shock, Septic

### epidemiology

#### Septic shock: review and anesthetic considerations.

Baluch, Amir; Janoo, Ahsan; Lam, Kim; Hoover, Jason; Kaye, Alan  
Louisiana State University Health Science Center - Department of Anesthesiology

*Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology* 2007; 19 (1): 71-86 (56 ref.)

**Keywords:** Shock, Septic-physiopathology; Shock, Septic-diagnosis; Shock, Septic-therapy; Anesthesia; Preoperative Care

## Simvastatin

### therapeutic uses

#### Assessment of efficacy of simvastatin on ischemic injury of brain in an embolic model of stroke.

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Neuroscience Disease Research

*Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences* 2007; 11 (4): 6-17/2 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cerebrovascular Accident-prevention and control; Brain Ischemia; Intracranial Embolism; Tissue Plasminogen Activator; Rats; Fever

**Abstract:** Statins have been used in neuroprotection after cerebral ischemia. However, their mechanisms of action remain unknown. We have previously shown the protective effect of statins after cerebral ischemic injury. We have also shown that hyperthermia can exacerbate cerebral ischemic injury and that the efficacy of tissue plasminogen activator [tPA] is reduced in the presence of hyperthermia. In this study the effect of simvastatin alone or in combination with hyperthermia on brain ischemic injury was evaluated. This was an experimental study. Sample size comprised 13 groups of male rats. In four studies, the rectal and brain temperature of the rats were measured and neuroprotective effect of simvastatin alone or in combination with hyperthermia in thromboembolic stroke was evaluated. The collected data were analyzed by means of sigma-stat 3.1 soft ware and statistical tests of ANOVA, Tukey and Krascal walis. The results of this study showed that brain temperature was approximately 0.5°C lower than that of rectum. Results indicate that simvastatin alone reduced the infarct volume by 46% compared to the control group [ $p < 0.01$ ]. Simvastatin improved neurological deficits and reduced brain edema significantly, [ $p < 0.05$ ]. Administration of simvastatin significantly decreased perfusion deficits and BBB permeability. These studies suggest that simvastatin is protective in an embolic model of stroke and can decrease BBB permeability and perfusion deficits in brain injured rats. MCA: middle cerebral artery, BBB: blood- brain barrier, tPA: tissue plasminogen activator.

## Skin Diseases

### epidemiology

#### The frequency of skin diseases among Hajj pilgrims in skin clinic of Iran in Saudi Arabia, 1993 and 1999.

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**Iranian Journal of Dermatology** 2007; 9 (4): 343-349/55 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Religion and Medicine; Islam

**Abstract:** Skin diseases among pilgrims are considered to be one of the possible health problems. Data supporting this observation are scanty. The aim of this study was to report the most common skin diseases seen in Hajj season. Data regarding skin diseases were collected from pilgrims whom were examined and diagnosed clinically at the skin clinics of Iran in Saudi Arabia in 1993 and 1999. During the Hajj season in 1999, 362 patients were seen. The most common groups of diseases were eczemas of different types and related conditions [35.9%], mechanical and thermal injury [17.6%] and infections [16.5%], accounted for more than 70% of cases. During Hajj season in 1993, 560 patients were seen. The most common groups of diseases were infections [19.3%], eczema and related conditions [18.6%] and disorders of skin appendages [16.4%], accounted for about 54.2% of observed skin diseases. The finding of these most common skin disorders is important in training programmes and delivery of service for care of pilgrims, because they are preventable, easily diagnosed and curable in the majority of patients.

## Skin Neoplasms

### epidemiology

#### Incidence of non-melanoma skin cancers in Isfahan.

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**Iranian Journal of Dermatology** 2007; 9 (4): 330-334/53 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Incidence

**Abstract:** Non-melanoma skin cancers [NMSC] are one of the most prevalent malignancies of the human. Although the mortality rate is not high for these cancers, they may cause high mortality for the patients. In addition to the skin type, factors such as sun exposure, head and neck radiotherapy, inappropriate use of sunscreen and cultural changes may increase the incidence of these cancers. The objective of this study was to determine NMSC in Isfahan. We used data of the cancer registry center for performing this study and the incidence of NMSC per 100,000 population was determined. Overall 1681 cases were registered. The incidence of NMSC was calculated to be 10.67/100,000 population. The most common site for BCC and SCC was middle face. NMSC incidence in Isfahan is lower than west countries although this incidence is 10.67/100,000 in a year. It means that 5-6 thousand cases of NMSC occur in Iran each year. We can prevent its morbidity and mortality by early correct diagnosis.

## Skin Pigmentation

#### Evaluation of the efficacy of the Q switched ruby laser in the treatment of benign pigmented skin lesions.

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**Iranian Journal of Dermatology** 2007; 9 (4): 324-329/52 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lasers; Melanosomes; Lentigo-therapy

**Abstract:** It is possible to use light sources such as lasers to destruct melanosomes and treat pigmented skin lesions. One of the most commonly used laser systems is Q switched ruby laser with a wave-length of 694 nm. This study was performed to evaluate the efficacy of the Q switched ruby laser in the treatment of pigmented skin lesions including lentiginos [simplex or solar] and cafe-au-lait macules. After physical examination for ruling out the possibility of malignancy by two dermatologists, patients were treated with Q switched ruby laser. Response to treatment was categorized in four groups of equal interval according to the 0-100% lesion lightening. Ninety patients including 81 patients with solar lentigo and 9 cases of lentigo simplex were recruited into this study. Mean standard deviation [SD] of the number of treatment sessions for solar lentigo and lentigo simplex cases were 1.0 0.5 and 3.6 1.3 respectively. Although the mean of sessions was increased in darker skin types, there was no statistically significant difference between different skin types [p=0.335]. In addition, there was no significant relation between mean treatment sessions and location of the lesions [p=0.685]. Cure rate was 100% in all lentigo cases and after a mean SD of 8.7 2.3 months follow up there was no recurrence. Also, there was neither pigmentary change nor folliculitis during treatment. In 7 cases with cafe-au-lait macules, the mean SD score of improvement was 2.4 0.8, which was achieved after 3.1 0.4 treatment sessions. In 6 cases whom were followed up for 10.2 3.1 months, despite primary disappearance, recurrence of cafe-au-lait macules was observed. It seems Q switched ruby laser is an appropriate method for treatment of lentiginous lesions in Caucasians with Fitzpatrick's skin types II to IV.

## Smoking Cessation

#### Tobacco training and educating primary care professionals in Bahrain.

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**JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society** 2007; 19 (1): 23-27 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tobacco; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Physicians, Family-education; Schools, Medical; Tobacco Use Cessation

**Abstract:** Tobacco use has been well identified as the primary preventable cause of premature deaths and disability, yet results from previous surveys shows that educational curriculum of health professionals don't address this topic adequately. To assess primary care professionals knowledge, perception and attitude related to selected tobacco use and effect items. Responses to self administered questionnaire by primary care professionals. Hundred fifty primary care professionals participated in the study, 24.7% of them are current smokers and 10% ex-smokers. Inadequacy in tobacco education curriculum was noted . In particular for nature of tobacco use addiction and management of tobacco dependence . Only 12% of local graduate and 16% of overseas graduate professionals had received formal training on smoking cessation interventions.

## Spasms, Infantile

### etiology

#### **Atypical Aicardi's syndrome on two sisters not twins.**

Ben Ameer, H.; Ben Hamouda, H.; Mahjoub, B.; Walha, I.; Soua, H.; Ayadi, A.; Massaoud, R.; Nouri, S.; Hamza, H.; Dogui, M.; Sfar, M.T.

**Maghreb Medical** 2007; 27 (382): 291-293 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Syndrome; Corpus Callosum-abnormalities; Retina; Choroid; Siblings

**Abstract:** Aicardi's syndrome is a rare genetic disorder characterized by heterogeneity of clinical findings and prognosis. The characteristic features include infantile spasms, agenesis of the corpus callosum and chorioretinal lacunae. This syndrome is seen almost exclusively in female and is often sporadic. However, some familial cases were reported in the literature. The prognosis is unpredictable. It is grave in most of cases with severe psychomotor retardation. The authors report two sisters not twins, from a consanguineous family with atypical Aicardi syndrome diagnosed at 2 months of age. Clinical features were infantile spasms, partial agenesis of the corpus callosum and atypical ophthalmologic abnormalities. Evolution was marked by severe psychomotor retardation, scoliosis and severe recurrent pneumonia entailing the death of one of the patients at 3 years of age.

## Spermatic Cord Torsion

### diagnosis

#### **The value of Tc99m- pertechnitate testicular scintigraphy in diagnosis of acute testicular torsion in pediatric and adult patients.**

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King Hussien Medical Center - Department of Radiology and Nuclear Medicine

**Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology** 2007; 5 (1): 48-50 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Spermatic Cord Torsion-radionuclide imaging; Radionuclide Imaging; Technetium-therapeutic uses; Pediatrics; Adult; Acute Disease

**Abstract:** of this study to evaluate the accuracy of Tc99m-Pertechnitate Testicular Scintigraphy [T.S] in evaluating patients with acute scrotal swelling and suspected testicular torsion in pediatric and adult patients by statistical analysis of the results and considering the effect of patients age factor in this regard. Seventy five patients [age range 5 to 38 years] with possible acute testicular torsion from July 2000 to July 2003 were enrolled in this study. T.S was performed for all patients. All of the patients with clinically suspected acute testicular torsion underwent surgery. The surgical findings were reviewed and definite diagnoses were established. None of the other patients had surgery and were followed clinically for at least 3 month after and radionuclide imaging. Seventy Five patients were included in the study, divided into [17 with testicular torsion 58 with non torsion] according to T.S results, with one false positive and no false negative. Overall, T.S has sensitivity of 100% and a specificity of 97% in identifying a testicular torsion. 7 out of 17 patients with testicular torsion had a salvageable testicle at the time of surgery. Tc99m Scintigraphy is a reliable method for diagnosis of testicular torsion sensitivity and specificity are 100% and 98%. There was no significant statistical difference in the sensitivity between pediatric[< 15 years] and adult age groups [> 15 years].

## Spinal Puncture

#### **The influence of consent for lumbar puncture on the outcome of suspected meningitis.**

Dash, Nihar; Al Mameri, Thuraya; Al Sukaity, Sumaiya; Al Khusaiby, Saleh; Smego, Raymond A.  
Oman Medical College - Departments of Microbiology and Immunology and Medicine

**Oman Medical Journal** 2007; 22 (1-2): 16-18 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Informed Consent; Meningitis-diagnosis; Treatment Outcome; Treatment Refusal; Case-Control Studies; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** In Oman, consent for lumbar puncture [LP] is infrequently given by patients and /or parents, necessitating empiric treatment. We sought to determine if refusal for LP leads to a worse clinical outcome in patients with suspected meningitis. A case-control study and retrospective review of medical records of all patients seen or hospitalized at the Sohar Regional Hospital from January 2004 through October 2005 with a diagnosis of suspected meningitis. Clinical, treatment, and outcome features were compared between subjects consenting to [n = 7] and refusing [n = 12] LP. Patients refusing LP were more likely to be younger [6 yrs vs. 25 yrs; p < 0.001] and to be admitted to the pediatric service [10/12 vs. 2/7], to receive empiric antibiotics [12/12 [100%] vs 3/7 [43%]], to have an incomplete course of

antibiotics [6.4 vs. 10 days], to have a shorter duration of hospital stay [6.5 vs. 10 days], and to leave the hospital against medical advice and /or be transferred to another facility. Patients undergoing LP were more likely to have clinical improvement and be discharged home. Two patients in the LP group had treatable CNS infections [tuberculous and cryptococcal meningitis] that would not have been adequately covered by empiric antimicrobial therapy. Diagnostic LP improves the management and prognosis for patients with suspected meningitis.

## Spleen

### pathology

#### **A huge non- parasitic splenic cyst: a case report.**

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 11 (4): 74-78-10 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cysts-etiology; Cysts-diagnosis; Surgery; Splenectomy

**Abstract:** Splenic cysts are unusual in everyday surgical practice. Primary splenic cyst is a relatively rare disease the majority of cases are classified as epithelial cyst that in some cases has a huge appearance. In the literature, only about 1000 cases of epithelial cysts of spleen have been reported. This case is a 10-year old boy who presented with unusual complaints such as mild abdominal discomfort and sensation of fullness in the left side of abdomen together with enlargement and asymmetry. Ultrasonic and radiological examination [IV-oral abdominal CT-scan], showed a simple cyst of spleen with a diameter of 20 cm pushing the left kidney posteriorly. Test for hydatid cyst was performed and after a successful splenectomy the patient was discharged. The pathologic examination, confirmed the diagnosis of epithelial cyst. Epithelial cysts of spleen are asymptomatic and discovered incidentally. Also they may be detected by presenting with unusual complaints or enlargement of the cyst and its complications like hemorrhage and rupture. Simple splenic cyst with more than 5 cm in diameter must be resected by surgical Intervention. Large cysts can damage spleen and increase risk of bleeding during partial splenectomy. Therefore in such cases total splenectomy is the best method of surgery.

## Starvation

### physiopathology

#### **The effect of short-term starvation on interaction of hypothalamus-pituitary-gonads and growth hormone axes in adult male rats.**

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**Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 8 (4): 54-62/9 (42 ref.)

**Keywords:** Starvation-veterinary; Rats; Growth Hormone; Hypothalamo-Hypophyseal System; Gonads; Testosterone

**Abstract:** Starvation changes the pituitary hormones serum levels, especially gonadotropins and growth hormone [GH]. There are controversies about the effects of starvation on the hormonal changes of the two axes. Therefore, this study was carried out to show the interaction of hypothalamus-pituitary-gonad [HPG] and GH axes during fasting. In this experimental study, thirty-two adult male rats were divided into four equal groups. The starvation group was deprived of food for 4 days with free access to water and received injection of the vehicle [corn oil, 1 ml/day]. The control group had free access to water and standard laboratory animal food and received injection of the vehicle [corn oil, 1 ml/day]. Starvation + testosterone [St+T] group were deprived of food for 4 days with free access to water and received injection of testosterone [1 mg/kg/day]. Starvation + estradiol [St+E] group was deprived of food for 4 days with free access to water and received injection of estradiol [1 mg/kg/day]. Then the levels of FSH, LH, GH, estradiol and testosterone were measured. Data were analyzed using ANOVA and Toki tests. During the fasting, the level of serum GH increased to 64% but the level of FSH, LH and testosterone decreased by 33%, 31% and 41%, respectively [ $p < 0.001$ ]. No significant change was found in serum level of estradiol. The increase of serum GH levels in St+T and St+E groups were less than that of the starvation group [ $p < 0.001$ ]. Also in St+T and St+E groups the decrease of FSH and LH were more than those in the starvation group [ $p < 0.001$ ]. Based on the results of this study, the two axes showed the same mechanism in response to short-term starvation.

## Stomach Neoplasms

### pathology

#### **Comparison of histopathologic findings of non-tumoral gastric mucus of patients with gastric cancer and patients with chronic gastritis.**

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**Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 8 (4): 15-20/3 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gastric Mucosa; Gastritis-pathology; Gastritis, Atrophic; Eosinophilia; Metaplasia; Chronic Disease

**Abstract:** Gastric cancer is the second cause of cancer death throughout the world. Identification of precancerous lesions is important for designing preventive measures. Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the correlation between lesions and the cancer. Histological findings of 55 patients with gastric cancer including atrophy, intestinal metaplasia, dysplasia, gastric grade, lymphoid follicles, infiltration of eosinophil and presence of *H. pylori* were compared with those of the patients with chronic gastritis without any tumor or ulcer. The data was analyzed using Chi-square, Mann-Whitney and Odds ratio tests. There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups with respect to atrophy, infiltration of eosinophil and lymphoid follicle. The frequency of intestinal metaplasia [OR: 19/89], dysplasia [OR: 76/22] and lymphoid follicle [OR: 22/46] in the case and control groups was 47.3% and 10.9% [ $p < 0.001$ ], 14.5% and 1.8% [ $p < 0.01$ ], 81.8% and 32.7% [ $p < 0.001$ ], respectively. The frequency of severe and moderate chronic gastritis in control group was more than that in the case group [ $p < 0.05$ , OR: 0.93]. There was strong correlation between gastric cancer and dysplasia, intestinal metaplasia and lymphoid follicles. Therefore, the presence of such lesions in the gastric biopsy is alerting and these patients should be checked up regularly.

## Stomatitis, Aphthous

### microbiology

#### Comparison of oral microbial flora and pH of patients with recurrent aphthous stomatitis during relapse and remission.

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**Iranian Journal of Dermatology** 2007; 9 (4): 350-354/56 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Stomatitis, Aphthous-etiology; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration; Recurrence; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

**Abstract:** Recurrent aphthous stomatitis is a relapsing disease with typical ulcers that involve the oral mucosa. The objective of this study was to determine the microbial flora and pH of mouth in patients during and between disease relapse. Patients were selected by simple non-r and om sampling. Totally 28 patients were included in this study. After filling out a questionnaire, patients were referred to the laboratory and a sample from oral ulcer was obtained and cultured in both aerobic and anaerobic media. PH of mouth was measured by pH meter. Same process was repeated two weeks after remission. Considering non-group A Streptococci and gram positive bacteria, there were no changes in oral flora culture in aerobic environment in relapse and remission time. *Staphylococcus aureus* growth was seen in aerobic environment in 3 [10.7%] patients in relapse and in 2 [7.1%] in remission which was not statistically significant. There were not considerable changes in group A Streptococci in remission and relapses and also in gram negative bacilli. But in anaerobic cultures there was considerable increase of non-group A Streptococcus in relapse and remission [71/4%, in relapse and 39.3% in remission,  $P < 0.01$ ]. There were not specific changes in other bacteria. There was higher oral pH in 53.3% of patients, lower pH in 20% and no change in pH in 26.7% of patients during active phase of disease. There is considerable increase in non-A Streptococcus and increasing oral pH in majority of patients with aphthous stomatitis in relapse time.

## Surgical Flaps

#### Forearm island flaps in the coverage of soft tissue defects of the hand: about 22 cases.

Zerouali, O.A. ; Maalia, R.; Hamri, N.; Khedhaier, A.; Regaya, N.

**Maghreb Medical** 2007; 27 (382): 269-271 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Soft Tissue Infections-surgery; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Hand-surgery; Forearm-surgery

**Abstract:** Soft-tissue defects of the h and exposing deep structures, and those interesting whole plastic units, especially web spaces, do require coverage by flaps. The use of forearm isl and flaps has widely improved the surgical treatment of h and soft-tissue defects. The authors describe in this series the use of three isl and flaps for the optimum reconstruction of the dorsal and volar skin of both h and and wrist, as well as the digital web spaces. Chinese flap was used in 11 cases, dorsal ulnar artery flap in 9, and retrograde posterior interosseous artery flap in 2. The choice of the kind of flap should warrant the recovery of a good functional and aesthetic result to the h and , and this work shows that the three flaps herein used don't rule each other out, but advantages of one are limitations of the other.

## Sweet's Syndrome

### diagnosis

#### Sweet syndrome in my myeloid malignancy.

Jeddi, Ramzi; Zarrouk, Mohamed; Kacem, Karima; Ben Amor, R.; Aissaoui, Lamia; Ben Lakhal, Rayhane; Ben Abid, Hela; Ali, Zouheir Belhadj; Meddeb, Balkis

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (4): 340-342 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Skin Diseases; Leukemia, Myeloid; Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor; Tretinoin; Sweet's Syndrome-pathology; Hematologic Neoplasms

**Abstract:** Sweet's syndrome is an acute febrile neutrophilic dermatosis. This condition is characterized by the sudden onset of fever and tender, erythematous, well-demarcated papules which show dense neutrophilic infiltrates on histological examination. Sweet's syndrome is often associated with hematologic disease including myeloid leukemia. Aim: Report of news cases of Sweet's syndrome. We report two cases of Sweet's syndrome occurring respectively after the use of Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor [G-CSF], and the All-Trans-Retinoic-Acid [ATRA] in two females aged respectively 46 and 35 years. The outcome was favourable in the two cases.

**Sweets syndrome: about of 8 cases.**

Souissi, Amel; Benmously, Rym; Fenniche, Sami; Zarrouk, Mohamed; Marrek, Hayet; Debbiche, Achraf; Ben Ayed, Mohamed; Mokhtar, Incaf

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 49-53 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sweet's Syndrome-therapy; Sjogren's Syndrome; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Sweet's syndrome is a dermatosis classically determined by painful erythematous plaques or nodules associated with fever, neutrophilia and dense neutrophilic dermal infiltrate. In most cases, Sweet's syndrome may occur in the absence of other diseases. However, it can be associated with an inflammatory disease and essentially with malignant conditions in 20% of cases requiring a careful investigation. We report herein, the epidemiological, clinical, therapeutic and evolutive features of a hospital serie. We retrospectively reviewed all the files of patients conforming with the diagnosis of SS, seen at the dermatology departement of Habib Thameur hospital during a 7-year period [from 1997 to 2003]. All patients fulfilled at least two major criteria and two minor criteria of Su et Liu's diagnostic criteria modified by Von Den Driesch. 8 cases of Sweet's syndrome were diagnosed. All patients were females. The mean age was 51.62 years. The lesions occurred on the upper limbs in 7/8 cases. SS was isolated in 6 cases and para-inflammatory in one case corresponding to an associated Sjogren's syndrome. Besides the st and ard therapy using oral corticosteroids [3 patients], non steroidal inflammatory agents has been efficient in 4 cases. In our serie, we report an exclusive female involvement and a lower frequency of associated diseases compared with the relevant literature. Association of SS and Sjogren's syndrome is exceptional. To our knowledge, only 6 cases have already been reported.

## Temporomandibular Joint Disorders

### therapy

**The effectiveness of occlusal splint therapy in the treatment of Iraqi temporomandibular disorder [TMD] patients.**

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2006; 40 (4): 293-299 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Occlusal Splints

**Abstract:** The effectiveness of an occlusal splint as a conservative non-invasive treatment modality of temporom and ibular joint disorders evaluated clinically with the design of full coverage, flat, maxillary occlusal splint. Twenty-eight temporom and ibular disorder treated patients were evaluated with the Temporom and ibular Joint scale [TMJ Scale] before and after treatment. A group of twenty-six similar patients identified as having temporom and ibular disorders, but they did not obtained treatment, were used as a control group. It was found that this splint design had a significant effect on improvement of physical signs related to temporom and ibular disorder, but it had no significant effect on the elimination of temporom and ibular joint clicking at the end of final evaluation period. Accordingly, its indication was limited for myogenic facial pain and not for repositioning purposes.

## Testicular Diseases

### ultrasonography

**Doppler findings in testicular microlithiasis.**

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**Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology** 2007; 5 (1): 41-42 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Calculi; Ultrasonography, Doppler; Lithiasis-diagnosis

**Abstract:** Testicular microlithiasis [TM] is a rare and asymptomatic condition, associated with various conditions and diseases. There were no specific Doppler findings found in the literature. In this case presentation we discuss the Doppler findings in TM. Three patients with TM were evaluated with Doppler ultrasound for specific findings. There are no specific Doppler ultrasound findings in patients with TM.



## Tetanus

### epidemiology

#### Demographic and prognostic factors in tetanus patients.

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**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (3): 82-86 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prognosis; Retrospective Studies; Demography

**Abstract:** To evaluate the demographic and prognostic factors in adult patients suffering from Tetanus. Medical units and Intensive care unit of Khyber Teaching Hospital Peshawar over 2 years [June 2001 to July 2003]. A total of 113 patients were studied during the above mentioned period who presented to the medical units and the ICU of Khyber teaching hospital Peshawar with the diagnosis of Tetanus. All the relevant data were collected on a proforma which included baseline characteristics, immunization status, inquiry about the probable entry site, duration of illness, clinical features and outcome of the patients. Of 113 patients with Tetanus, 77 were males and 36 females. Most of the males were farmers and laborers, while most females were housewives. All females and 96.6% males were not immunized. Majority of the patients were from the rural areas [64 males, and 31 females]. The presentation in descending order of frequency was locked jaw [89.4%]. Muscle stiffness [86.7], backache [83.2%], and Dysphagia [72.6%]. Eighteen patients [15.9%] presented with fits. Overall 76 patients [67.2%] survived, and 37 patients [32.8%] died. The survival and death figures showed no association with gender. The entry site of organisms was a lacerated wound in 32.7% patients, injections in the previous 3 months in 19.5%, surgery in the last 3 months in 10.6%, and post natal in 7.2% patients. Nine patients [8.1%] had other causes like firearm injuries, snake bites, burns and open fractures. In 26 patients [23%], no obvious cause was found for the entry of organism. The above data clearly indicate that most of the patients suffering from Tetanus are males, and of low socioeconomic class. Most of the patients had no history of vaccination against the disease. In a large proportion of patients, the site of entry of organism is not obvious. Age is considered to be an important factor in the outcome of the illness. But in this study, it is obvious that the percentage of death is high between the ages of 11 to 30 years in males, while in females, it is at its highest in patients between the ages of 31 to 50 years. Overall, more deaths have occurred in females. The outcome of the disease depends upon the early institution of proper management especially in the ICU setting. Tetanus is entirely preventable worldwide. The priorities must be in prevention, universal vaccination, and the development of simpler immunization schedules with longer protection.

## Thyroid Hormones

#### The syndrome of resistance of thyroid hormone, misdiagnosed as thyrotoxicosis.

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**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1): 63-66 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypothyroidism-chemically induced; Thyrotropin; Goiter; Drug Resistance; Thyrotoxicosis-diagnosis

**Abstract:** to report two cases of resistance to thyroid hormone to increase the awareness of this syndrome, which is frequently misdiagnosed and incorrectly treated. We described two siblings, both of whom were diagnosed as having thyrotoxicosis and one of them was treated with carbamazole and subsequently developed hypothyroidism. Both patients showed features of resistance to thyroid hormone and required additional L-thyroxine to normalize the thyroid stimulating hormone level while remaining clinically euthyroid. Laboratory evaluation revealed increased serum thyroxine and tri-iodothyroxine levels as well as increased thyroid stimulating hormone [TSH] levels. The free alpha subunit/TSH ratio was normal, and CT of the pituitary gland showed no tumour. Metabolic studies using graded doses of tri-iodothyroxine supported the diagnosis. The two patients have resistance to thyroid hormone but were erroneously diagnosed as thyrotoxic and one of them inappropriately treated. Patients with elevated plasma levels of thyroid hormones with high or normal TSH level need careful evaluation of the hypothalamic-pituitary function and peripheral action of thyroid hormones.

## Tibial Fractures

### surgery

#### Comparison of treatment of tibial-shaft fracture by interlocking nailing and plating methods.

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**Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 8 (4): 29-34/5 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bone Nails; Fracture Fixation, Intramedullary; Bone Plates

**Abstract:** Interlocking nailing and plating are two conventional methods of treatment of tibial-shaft fracture. Both methods have advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, the aim of this study was to compare the advantages and disadvantages of the two methods. This clinical-trial study was done on 90 patients with fracture of tibia and fibula. Patients were randomly divided into two groups. The individuals in groups one and two treated with plating and

interlocking nailing methods, respectively. The mean time of union, hospitalization and returning to work as well as thickness of callus, range of motion of knee and ankle joints were compared between the two groups. The data was analyzed using t-test. The average time of bone union, hospitalization, callus thickness, time to return to work, range of motion of knee up to 130 degree, and ankle up to 50 degree in group one [plating] and two [interlocking nailing] were 4.8+/-0.2.5 months vs. 3.4+/-0.24 months [p<0.05], 5 vs. 3 days [p<0.05], 2.5+/-0.05 mm vs. 4+/-0.06 mm [p<0.05], 3+/-0.05 months vs. 1.5+/-0.06 months [p<0.05], 0.3.5+/-0.04 months vs. 2+/-0.03 months [p<0.05] , 5.2+/-0.07 months vs. 3+/-0.04 months [p<0.05], respectively. Based on the results, interlocking nailing method is better than the other one and is preferred for fixation and treatment of tibial-shaft fractures.

## Tinea

### diagnosis

#### What's your diagnosis? Tinea Corporis.

Akhiani, Mariam; Yazwa, Mariam Dansh; Shehsehani, Moustafa Mirshams; Naraqi, Zahra; Sadri, Mohammed Friour; Farahani, Farzana

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*Iranian Journal of Dermatology* 2007; 9 (4): 371-374 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Trichophyton; Mycosis Fungoides; Microsporum

## Tongue Neoplasms

### epidemiology

#### The tongue cancers - Analytic study about 125 cases.

Ben Youssef, S.B.; Zaghbani, A.; Hamdi, Med H.; Baccouche, Ch.

*Maghreb Medical* 2007; 27 (382): 274-276 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tongue Neoplasms-classification; Tongue Neoplasms-surgery; Tongue Neoplasms-prevention and control; Prognosis; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** In Tunisia the tongue malignant tumors have a frequency of 35% of the totality of oral cavity tumors. Their frequency is 5.7% of the aerodigestif tumors. Their detection depends usually on dentist observation that is consulted in first intention. The authors report a retrospective study of 125 tongue malignant tumors cases treated in the institute of carcinology of Tunisia. The study has revealed: the consultation motif often belated, the risk factors, the localisation, ganglionic invasion, the therapeutic modalities and survival prognosis.

## Toxoplasma

### immunology

#### Seroprevalence of anti-Toxoplasma antibodies among pregnant women from Chaharmahal and Bakhtyari province using indirect immunofluorescent in 2006-2007.

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*Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences* 2007; 8 (4): 74-80/12 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antibodies, Protozoan; Pregnancy Complications, Infectious; Pregnancy; Fluorescent Antibody Technique, Indirect; Seroprevalence Studies

**Abstract:** The most serious form of *Toxoplasma gondii* infection, congenital toxoplasmosis occurs when a non-immune woman is affected during the pregnancy. Thus, having knowledge about *Toxoplasma* seroprevalence among women during childbearing ages and/or pregnancy is of public health importance. Therefore, this study was performed to determine the seroprevalence of *Toxoplasma* antibodies during the first trimester of pregnancy in women aged 15-45 years referred to the health centers of the province. In this descriptive-analytical study, 384 serum samples from pregnant women aged 15-45 years during the first trimester of their pregnancies were examined and titrated for anti-*Toxoplasma* antibody using Indirect Immunofluorescent Antibody [IFA] method. Using X<sup>2</sup> test, the data were analyzed. Total anti-*Toxoplasma* antibodies were found in 106 women out of 384 [27.6%], with serum levels ranged between 1:20 and 1:2560. The highest rate of anti-*Toxoplasma* antibodies was found in pregnant women aged 40-45 years [50%] [p<0.05]. There was a past history of spontaneous abortion in 29.3% of the sero-positive subjects. Also, 38.5% of the sero-positive women had a history of cat keeping in their house or had a close contact with the animal [p<0.05]. There was also a history of lamb meat consumption in 82.2% of sero-positive subjects [p<0.05], while the rate of anti-*Toxoplasma* antibodies was 65% for raw vegetables consumers. The highest and the lowest rates of anti-*Toxoplasma* sero-prevalence occurred in Shahrekord [51.9%] and Farsan [6%] districts, respectively. This rate was also 25% and 29.5% for urban and rural areas, respectively. The findings showed that a large proportion of pregnant women from this area are at risk of infection with *Toxoplasma* and may be infected during next months of their pregnancies or in their further pregnancies.

## Tracheostomy

### The safety of percutaneous tracheostomy in patients with coagulopathy or thrombocytopenia.

Al Dawood, Abdul Aziz; Haddad, Sameer; Arabi, Yaseen; Dabbagh, Ousama; Cook, Deborah J.

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 37-49 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation; Thrombocytopenia; Prospective Studies; Bronchoscopy

**Abstract:** The safety and complications of percutaneous tracheostomy [PT] without bronchoscopic guidance in a group of ICU patients with thrombocytopenia platelet count of  $\leq 60,000/\text{mm}^3$  or coagulopathy [INR  $\geq 1.5$  or systemic heparinization], was studied. During the study period [May 2004-June 2005], 190 percutaneous tracheostomies were performed. Of these there were 11 [6%] patients with prolonged INR, 7 [4%] patients with thrombocytopenia and 14 [7%] patients on systemic heparin. There was no evidence of bleeding in patients with prolonged INR. A minor bleeding developed in only one patient with thrombocytopenia, and in two patients receiving systemic heparin. The PT was aborted for one patient with thrombocytopenia and slight increase of INR [1.3] due to major bleeding in spite of transfusion of both platelets and FFP. Our data suggest the incidence of bleeding is low in patients with coagulopathy and or thrombocytopenia-undergoing PT without bronchoscopic guidance.

## Tuberculosis, Pleural

### epidemiology

#### Pleural tuberculosis in the child: study of 86 cases.

Idrissi, M. Lakhdar; Atmani, S.; Bouharrou, A.; Hida, A.

**Maghreb Medical** 2007; 27 (382): 262-266 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Child; Tuberculosis, Pleural-diagnosis; Radiography, Thoracic; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Pleural tuberculosis remains an important health problem in spite of the efforts provided on a worldwide scale to limit its extension. To analyze epidemiologic, clinical, para-clinical and evolutionary aspects of this pathology. We report a retrospective study relating to 86 patients with pleural tuberculosis admitted during 3 years and 10 months period [2001-2004], to the paediatrics service of CHU Hassan II of Fes. The age of our patients was between 30 months and 15 years with a 9 years average age. Pleural tuberculosis is frequent in older child and teenager with 46.5% of the cases between 6 and 10 years and 38.4% of the cases between 11 and 15 years. It relates to the male sex in 65.1% of the cases with a sex ratio of 1.86. The delay of diagnosis remains relatively important with 60.5% of consultations beyond the first month of evolution of clinical symptoms. This delay can be explained by clinical polymorphism, and the low socio-economic level of the majority of the patients. The radiological aspect comprises in 51.2% of the cases a pleurisy of average abundance and in 33.7% of the cases a pleurisy of great abundance. The right localization relates to 57% of the patients. The pleural puncture is useful for the orientation of the diagnosis by finding a liquid of the exudate type in 100% of the cases and with lymphocyte prevalence in 93.6% of the cases. The pleural biopsy is crucial for the final diagnosis of the pleural tuberculosis in 72.9% of the cases. The bacteriological examinations are positive in 5.8% of the cases for the direct examination and in 25% of the cases for the culture. The anti-bacillary treatment. is efficient in main cases with few side effects in the child when doses are respected. The pleural tuberculosis of the child remains frequent in Morocco. Its diagnosis is directed by the clinical examination and the chest radiography. The pleural biopsy is important for histological confirmation of this pathology.

## Tumor Markers, Biological

### Biochemical tumor markers requesting in hospital practice, an audit study.

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**Oman Medical Journal** 2007; 22 (1-2): 8-15 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Medical Audit; Hospitals; Neoplasms-diagnosis

**Abstract:** With the improved quality of medical care, there is a growing interest in the diagnosis and management of patients with cancer. Different tumor markers are available to aid for a favourable clinical outcome. Also, several guidelines and recommendations are followed for the appropriate and effective use of these markers. This is an audit study of the tumor marker [s] requesting according to the current guidelines. The objectives are to establish the pattern of requesting; and to define the criteria and indications for tumor marker [s] requests made at the Royal Hospital, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman. All tumor markers requests from 1st May to 31st July 2005 were collected from the hospital computer system. The markers included are: AFP, CEA,  $\alpha$ -HCG, CA 15.3, CA 125, and CA 19.9. The laboratory data, case notes and records of the patients were evaluated and reviewed. A total of 916 tumor markers tests were requested for 613 patients during the 3 months study period. Of these, 426 tests on 280 patients were requested by doctors in the primary health care centres and secondary care hospitals all over Oman and these tests were excluded from the study. The remaining 490 tests for 333 patients [113 males, 220 females] aged between 15 days to 85 years were requested by clinicians in the Royal Hospital. The 490 tumor markers tests included 128 AFP 127 CEA, 69 CA 125, 66  $\alpha$ -HCG, 58 CA 15.3 and 42 CA 19.9. The test: request ratios were as follows: 1 [67%], 2 [22.5%], 3 [7.2%], 4 [3%] and 5 [0.3%]. Of these, 51.2% were requested by Oncology, 25.7% by Medical, 10.8% by Gynaecology, 6.4% by Surgical and 5.9% by Paediatric Departments. The majority of the requests were for follow-up and monitoring the therapy, a proportion that varied with the type of tumor marker. The commonest tumor for the

markers were hepatocellular carcinoma [AFP], colorectal carcinoma [CEA], germ cell tumor [-HCG], carcinoma of breast [CA 15.3], carcinoma of ovary [CA 125] and carcinoma of pancreas [CA 199]. Certain tumor markers were requested in combination with others particularly AFP which was requested with -HCG, CA 19.9 or CEA, and CEA which was requested in combination with AFP, CA19.9 or CA125. Tumor markers appear to be appropriately requested. The majority of the clinicians are using the service effectively according to the current guidelines. There is good awareness about the selection of the appropriate marker for a particular tumor. The requests were mostly for follow up and monitoring the therapy. However, there is a lesser proportion of requests for diagnosis.

## Twins

### Contribution of MR imaging in the follow-up of monozygotic pregnancies with a single twin death.

Boudhraa, K.; Kassaoui, O.; Ben Saad, M.; Ben Farhat, L.; Siala, N.; Gara, M.R.

*Maghreb Medical* 2007; 27 (382): 283-285 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Twins, Monozygotic; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Prospective Studies; Fetal Death; Brain-radionuclide imaging

**Abstract:** We studied five cases of monozygotic pregnancies complicated by a single intrauterine death. Our purpose was to evaluate the contribution of MR imaging in the evaluation of perinatal hypoxic-ischemic cerebral injury in the surviving twin compared with ante and postnatal ultrasonography findings. Intrauterine death of one twin occurred at a mean of 28 week's gestation. MRI was performed three weeks after. In all cases, there was no neurological lesions. MR findings were always confirmed by the postnatal follow-up [examination and ultrasonography].

### Twin reversed arterial perfusion [Trap] sequence.

Das, Manjula; Gomathinayagam, T.

Buraimi Hospital

*Oman Medical Journal* 2007; 22 (1-2): 55-57 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fetofetal Transfusion; Diseases in Twins-congenital; Pregnancy, High-Risk; Ultrasonography, Prenatal

## Type A Personality

### Evaluation of type A personality in hypertensive patients referring to educational and treatment center of outpatient clinics of Sina and Shahid Madani in Tabriz.

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*Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences* 2007; 11 (4): 26-31/4 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypertension-epidemiology; Personality; Ambulatory Care

**Abstract:** prevalence of hypertension is about 11% among Iranian population. Many factors such as psychological stress, smoking, and type A personality influence the prevalence of hypertension. The purpose of this study was to evaluate type A personality in hypertensive patients. This was a descriptive study. Among 500 patients referring to the cardiology clinics of Sina and Shahid Madani Hospitals in Tabriz, one hundred hypertensive patients were selected by simple sampling method in a period of two months. Demographic data collected and after securing patients consents, personality questionnaires [TAQ] were filled out. Data entry and analysis performed by means of SPSS statistical software. Fifty males and females were included in this study, mean age were 57+/-11 and 57+/-8 for men and women respectively. Systolic blood pressures were in the range of 120-210 mmHg, with a mean value of 157+/-17.5 Mean blood pressure [BP] was 158/90 mmHg in men and 159/92 mmHg in women accordingly. Prevalence rates of type A and B personalities in hypertensive patients were 54% and 38% respectively which showed a significant statistical difference. This study showed a high prevalence rate of type A personality in hypertensive patients. We recommend assessment of personality type of hypertensive patients and inclusion of supportive psychiatric measures in the treatment of patients with type A personality as an adjunctive treatment for hypertension.

## Typhoid Fever

### diagnosis

### Comparison of the Widal test and a modified 2-mercaptoethanol Widal test for the diagnosis of enteric fevers.

Abdullah, Eman T.; Abdullah, Zainalabideen A.

University of Mosul - College of Medicine - Department of Microbiology

*JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society* 2007; 19 (1): 33-37 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laboratory Techniques and Procedures; Mercaptoethanol-therapeutic uses; Diagnostic Techniques and Procedures

**Abstract:** 1. Develop a modified version of slide Widal test [2- mercaptoethanol modified Widal test] to differentiate between current/recent and previous typhoid and paratyphoid [enteric] fevers. 2. Evaluate the utility of the 2ME-modified Widal test [2ME-MWT]. A comparative study between conventional Widal test, and 2ME-MWT in the light of bacterial culture of clinical specimens. Three hundred and fifty individuals suspected to have enteric fevers [ENFS]

were studied in Mosul City, Iraq. These patients were 246 [70.3%] females and 104 [29.7%] males with age ranged from 5- 84 years [X +/- SD =32 +/- 0.8]. They were all tested by conventional Widal and 2ME-MWT as well by culture of their blood, stool and urine. It was found that 200/350 [57.1%] of tested patients had positive Widal test [titer [3] <= 1/160], while only 22 [11%] had positive 2ME-MWT. When these results were evaluated in the light of the culture findings, it was found that the positive predictive value [PPV] of the conventional Widal test was 10.5%, while that of 2ME-MWT was 77.3%. The 2ME-MWT can be considered as a valuable test for the differentiation between current/recent and previous typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.

## Uveitis

### veterinary

#### Anterior uveitis in a kitten infected with toxoplasma gondii [Tehran strain].

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*Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research* 2007; 8 (1): 91-93/102 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Toxoplasmosis, Animal; Toxoplasma; Cats; Mice

**Abstract:** Ocular lesions are a common manifestation of toxoplasmosis in cats. In this survey, 10 healthy Syrian mice were infected through intraperitoneal inoculation of bradyzoites of *Toxoplasma gondii* [Tehran strain]. Mice were killed 30 days after inoculation and the suspension of their brains was prepared, after confirmation of the infection. Seven kittens were fed with the infected mice brain suspension. The kittens were 2.5-3 months old and had body weights of 650-900 g. All kittens shed oocyst 7-8 days after infection, and had antibody titers as high as 1/320-1/1280 30 days after the challenge. Serum chemistry and complete blood count were determined in all of the kittens. Examination of eyes was done with ophthalmoscope twice during one week. Only one kitten showed unilateral anterior uveitis on day 16 after the infection was diagnosed based on serology, oocyst shedding and other clinical signs.

## Vaginal Smears

#### PAP smear screening in hospital based population.

Mansoor, Mussarat; Suleiman, Bilquis; Bano, Khatoon Akhtar; Jaleel, Shehla; Mansoor, Saad; Saeed, Muhammad

Department of Histopathology

*PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research* 2006; 45 (3): 66-70 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mass Screening; Uterine Cervical Neoplasms-epidemiology; Uterine Hemorrhage; Low Back Pain; Cervix Uteri-pathology; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** To reduce the mortality rate in women due to cervical cancer by early detection. To calculate magnitude pattern and proportion of PAP positive cases among high risk population and associate variables to PAP positive cases. Descriptive, cross-sectional Gynaecology and Obstetrics out patient department of Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex and Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Lahore from June 2005 to May 2006. The smears were analysed in Histopathology department of Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex. A total of 1500 smears were taken, 511[34.1%] from Sir Ganga Ram Hospital and 989[64.9%] from Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex. The mean age was 42+/-8 years with a range of 35-80 years. Prevalence of positive cases was 3.9% with majority of [2.5%] falling in the age group 35-40yrs. Cases with positive cervical intraepithelial neoplasia [CIN] had strong association with family history of cancer [p-<0.002, OR=3.284, CI: 1.497-7.2203]. On examination cervix bled to touch in 25 cases [p-<0.0001, OR=2.721, CI: 1.595-4.645], it was suspicious looking in 8 cases [p-<0.0001, or=8.714, CI: 3.758-20.21] and 5 cases had post menopausal bleeding [p-<0.006, OR=3.582, CI: 1.354-9.481]. However no association was found with smoking, hormonal intake or post coital bleeding. PAP smear should be used as a routine test for every woman aged 35 or above coming to the gynaecology department for symptoms of abnormal vaginal discharge, bleeding, or low backache for early detection of cervical cancer.

## Varicocele

### epidemiology

#### Varicocele in brothers of patients with varicocele.

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*Urology Journal* 2007; 4 (1): 33-35 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Siblings; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to evaluate varicocele patients' brothers to determine whether they are at a higher risk of varicocele than the general population of men. A total of 56 patients with varicocele and their 131 brothers [> 16 years old] were evaluated. The brothers had no complaints of infertility, pain, or cosmetic problems. They were all examined for varicocele. One hundred and fifty men who referred for employment medical examinations were considered as the control group. Of the subjects, 39 [69.6%] had grade III varicocele. Sixty [45.8%] of the brothers had varicocele. The grade of varicocele was III in 16 [26.7%] brothers. In the control group, varicocele was

present in 15 [10%] which was grade III in 5 [33.3%]. The frequency of varicocele was 4.5-fold greater in the brothers of the patients than the controls [P < .001]. Also, the frequency of grade III varicocele was significantly more than grades I and II in the patients in comparison with their brothers and controls with varicocele [P < .001]. There was no significant difference in the grades between the controls and the patients' brothers [P = .31]. The frequency of bilateral varicocele was not statistically different between the three groups [P = .14]. Our findings showed that a significant increase is seen in the prevalence of varicocele in the patients' brothers compared to men in the general population, warranting evaluation of the first-degree relatives of men who present with varicocele.

## Ventricular Dysfunction

### ultrasonography

#### Doppler echocardiographic diagnosis of ventricular asynchrony. Present situation and future perspectives.

Ben Khalfallah, Ali

**Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2007; 85 (1): 84-90 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Echocardiography, Doppler; Ventricular Dysfunction-diagnosis; Heart Failure, Congestive; Cardiomyopathies

**Abstract:** Heart failure is among the most common chronic diseases in the modern era. It is the major cause of morbi-mortality and hospitalization in patients aged more than 60 years. Dilatation of left ventricle frequently induces intracardiac conduction delays resulting in asynchronous left ventricular motion. Showing as left bundle branch block in the surface EKG. Diagnosis of asynchrony based only on electrocardiogram criteria [wide QRS complex and left bundle branch block [LBBB]] proves to be non satisfactory considering the absence of parallelism between conduction unrests and cardiac dyssynchrony: 35% of LBBB are not associated with interventricular asynchrony and 20% without intraventricular asynchrony. So there is a necessity to define new criteria of asynchrony linked more directly to cardiac mechanical activity then EKG. Doppler Echocardiography brings more informative parameters concerning inter and intra ventricular asynchrony. Doppler tissue imaging can provide accurate information on electromechanical coupling and also assess interventricular and intraventricular dyssynchrony. It seems to be very promising for the prediction of the most satisfactory response to cardiac resynchronization therapy.

## Vesicovaginal Fistula

### surgery

#### Vesico-vaginal fistula experience of surgical repair at Larkana.

Jalbani, Malik Hussain; Deenari, Rajib Ali; Shaikh, Jan Muhammad

Department of Urology

**PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research** 2006; 45 (3): 63-65 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vesicovaginal Fistula-etiology; Retrospective Studies; Urinary Incontinence, Stress

**Abstract:** To assess the causes of Vesico-vaginal fistula and evaluate the results of surgical repair of Vesico-vaginal fistula A retrospective study was conducted in Ch and ka Medical College Hospital and Larkan Medical Centre from March 1999 to February 2005. Forty patients of Vesico-vaginal fistula resulting from causes other than malignancies and radiations were included in the study. Majority of the patients had fistula secondary to an obstetrical cause. Of the total 32 patients were repaired trans-vaginally. Prolonged labour was the major cause of Vesico-vaginal fistula [80%]. Thirty two [80%] patients were operated trans vaginally and 8 trans-abdominally. Success rate was 85.8% for the transvaginal approach in the first instance. Stress urinary incontinence was noted in 2 patients while 1 patient with transabdominal approach developed recurrence. In developing countries the major cause of Vesico-vaginal fistula is obstructed labour which can be repaired trans. vaginally in majority of cases under skilled surgeon.

## Vocal Cords

### injuries

#### Bilateral vocal cord injury following anterior cervical discectomy: could a better preoperative exam have prevented it?

Hachwa, Bachar; Halim Armanios, Mona

The Ohio State University Medical Center - Department of Anesthesiology

**LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 156-161 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Discectomy-adverse effects; Cervical Vertebrae; Postoperative Complications; Preoperative Care

**Abstract:** We present a rare case of bilateral vocal cord injury [BVCI] following anterior cervical discectomy with fusion [ACD/F] in a 47 year old man. The patient experienced post-extubation stridor and whispering voice in the recovery room. Clinical assessment led to the diagnosis of BVCI. The patient was treated by tracheostomy and made a full recovery. What is unique about this case is that the patient had no reason for a preexisting unilateral vocal cord injury [UVC] prior to this surgery. There have been only two similar cases in the English literature in which the patients had a preexisting unilateral vocal cord paralysis [UVCI].

We recommend a more detailed preoperative airway exam to include a voice exam with specific voice fatigue questioning on all patients coming for ACD/F. Such detailed assessment may uncover hidden UVCI and allow a safer perioperative period.

## Voice Disorders

### etiology

#### **Persistent dysphonia following endotracheal intubation.**

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American University of Beirut - Department of Anesthesiology

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2007; 19 (1): 5-13 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Intubation, Intratracheal-adverse effects

**Abstract:** Voice production is a complex process that involves more than one system, yet most causes of dysphonia are attributed to disturbances in the laryngeal structures and little attention is paid to extralaryngeal factors. Persistent dysphonia after general anesthesia is a challenge to both anesthesiologists and otolaryngologists. The etiology is often multivariable and necessitates a team approach for proper diagnosis. Laryngeal symptoms are subdivided into phonatory disturbances and airway related complaints. When they become persistent for more than 72 hours or are coupled with airway symptoms such as hemoptysis, stridor, dyspnea or aspiration, the anesthesiologist should suspect injury to the vocal folds or cricoarytenoid joints. Here-below, the laryngeal manifestations of endotracheal intubation and the pathophysiology of vocal fold scarring are discussed.

## Warts

### therapy

#### **Comparison of therapeutic effects of intralesional injection of bleomycin and cryotherapy on common warts of hands and feet.**

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**Iranian Journal of Dermatology** 2007; 9 (4): 313-318/49 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cryotherapy; Bleomycin-therapeutic uses; Bleomycin-administration and dosage; Hand-pathology; Foot-pathology; Injections, Intralesional

**Abstract:** Warts are the most common clinical presentation of human papilloma virus infection of human skin and mucosa. They are more common on h and , foot, face and genital area. They are benign skin colour lesions with different clinical forms. There is no specific treatment for them. In this trial the therapeutic effect of intralesional injection of bleomycin and cryotherapy on common warts of h and s and feet was compared. Fifty-two subjects entered the study but 44 patients completed the trial. Warts were treated by intralesional injection of bleomycin 0.5 mg/ml or liquid nitrogen on symmetric aspects of both h and s and feet. We used cryo-spray gun for application of liquid nitrogen. Treatment was repeated every 2 weeks for a maximum of three times. Treatment was done by a dermatologist and treatment response was evaluated by another dermatologist. Collected data were analyzed by SPSS software. In this trial 23 female and 21 male patients were studied. Totally, 253 warts were treated by cryotherapy and 226 warts by intralesional bleomycin. Cure rate was 73.1% for cryotherapy and 87.6% for intralesional bleomycin [P<0.001]. Cure rate for intralesional bleomycin was higher than cryotherapy. Intralesional bleomycin therapy is an effective and safe treatment for common warts.

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- Affes, Najmeddine**  
CHOLECYSTOLITHIASIS (surgery)
- Affi, Fatemah U.**  
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- Afridi, Muhammad Javed**  
TETANUS (epidemiology)
- Afzal, Suhail**  
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (pathology)
- Aghamir, Seyed Mohammad Kazem**  
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- Ahmadieh, M.H.**  
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- Ahmed, E.M.**  
EPILEPSY (diagnosis)
- Ahmed, Farooq**  
TETANUS (epidemiology)
- Ahmed, Giasuddin**  
HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA
- Ahmed, H.G.**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS (immunology)
- Ahmed, Riaz**  
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES (etiology)  
BALLOON DILATATION (adverse effects)
- Ahmed, Salah A.**  
CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING (epidemiology)
- Aissaoui, Lamia**  
SWEET'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)  
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- Ajlouni, Kamel**  
INSULIN-LIKE GROWTH FACTOR I (physiology)
- Akbari, A.**  
LOW BACK PAIN (therapy)
- Akbarzadeh, F.**  
TYPE A PERSONALITY
- Akhlaghi, A.**  
HYPOTHYROIDISM (blood)
- Akhoundi, N.**  
PERIODONTITIS
- Akhtar, Tasleem**  
HEPATITIS, VIRAL, HUMAN
- Akhyani, Mariam**  
TINEA (diagnosis)
- Al Aali, Jalila**  
PITUITARY APOPLEXY (diagnosis)
- Al Abdulla, Amal**  
MYOEPITHELIOMA (diagnosis)
- Al Alawi, Enas**  
ADENOMA, SWEAT GLAND (diagnosis)
- Al Anazi, K.A.**  
CANDIDA (isolation and purification)
- Al Arifi, Mohammed N.**  
PHARMACISTS
- Al Baho, Abeer Khaled**  
FAMILY PRACTICE (education)
- Al Bousafy, Ahmed**  
GRANULOMATOUS DISEASE, CHRONIC (diagnosis)
- Al Dawood, Abdul Aziz**  
TRACHEOSTOMY
- Al Dehayat, Ghazi**  
PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (therapy)
- Al Derazi, T.**  
PITUITARY APOPLEXY (diagnosis)
- Al Dhuwaili, Abdulatif A.**  
PHARMACISTS
- Al Gihawi, Muwafaq**  
SARCOMA, EWING'S (diagnosis)
- Al Hatmi, Yasmeen Salim**  
QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE (standards)
- Al Jarallah, Khaled F.**  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL, GRADUATE (standards)  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL (manpower)  
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EDUCATION, MEDICAL, GRADUATE CLINICAL COMPETENCE  
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INTERNSHIP AND RESIDENCY

- Al Jasser, A.M.**  
CANDIDA (isolation and purification)
- Al Juma, Ali Bin Rasheed**  
OTITIS EXTERNA (therapy)
- Al Kaabneh, Awad**  
PROSTATE (pathology)
- Al Kaff, H.M.**  
PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Al Kalaefa, M.S.**  
HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY (diagnosis)
- Al Khabori, Mazin**  
OTITIS EXTERNA (therapy)
- Al Khaldi, Hazem**  
PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (therapy)
- Al Khalifa, Mohemmed S.**  
HEART VALVE DISEASES (etiology)
- Al Khalifa, Salman**  
MYOEPITHELIOMA (diagnosis)
- Al Khawalde, Khaled**  
TESTICULAR DISEASES (ultrasonography)  
SPERMATIC CORD TORSION (diagnosis)
- Al Khusaiby, Saleh**  
SCHOOLS, MEDICAL (organization and administration)  
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- Al Mameri, Thuraya**  
SPINAL PUNCTURE
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- Al Mutairi, Nawaf**  
CLINICAL COMPETENCE
- Al Nawaiseh, Faten Yousef**  
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- Al Nsoor, Nariman**  
TESTICULAR DISEASES (ultrasonography)
- Al Omar Hussain A.**  
PHARMACISTS
- Al Qatan, Fatma**  
OTITIS EXTERNA (therapy)
- Al Rafay, Samia Mohammed**  
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- Al Raqqad, Mahmoud**  
SARCOMA, EWING'S (diagnosis)
- Al Saigh, Ghanwa K.**  
NEOPLASMS (psychology)
- Al Sallami, Ali**  
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PATIENT ACCEPTANCE OF HEALTH CARE
- Al Salloom, Samar**  
NURSE'S ROLE
- Al Sayyad, Adel**  
NURSE'S ROLE
- Al Shernini, M.A.R. Mohamed**  
INTESTINAL PERFORATION (etiology)
- Al Sukaity, Sumaiya**  
SPINAL PUNCTURE
- Al Sultan, Mohammed S.**  
PHARMACISTS
- Al Tabakha, Moawia M.**  
FLUORESCIN-5-ISOTHIOCYANATE  
METERED DOSE INHALERS
- Al Tamimi, Faisal**  
JOINT INSTABILITY (epidemiology)
- Al Tubuly, Abdel Hamid**  
GENE THERAPY  
GRANULOMATOUS DISEASE, CHRONIC (diagnosis)
- Alavi, A.**  
BETA-THALASSEMIA (psychology)
- Alavi, K.**  
CHEWING GUM
- Alavi, S.H.R.**  
SECURIDACA
- Albar, M.**  
GENETICS (ethics)
- Ali, Hisham Y.M.**  
ANTIBODIES, ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID (blood)
- Ali, Mohammed S.**  
PLATELET COUNT (methods)  
ADDISON DISEASE (diagnosis)
- Ali, Qurashi M.**  
ANATOMY (education)  
SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI (pathology)
- Ali, Zouheir Belhadj**  
SWEET'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Allani, R.**  
INTERVERTEBRAL DISK DISPLACEMENT (diagnosis)
- Aloui Kasbi, N.**  
PYLORIC ANTRUM (abnormalities)
- Amanzadeh, Y.**  
LEISHMANIA INFANTUM (growth and development)
- Amini, Afshin**  
INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL (adverse effects)
- Amir, F.Y.**  
FOREIGN BODIES
- Amiri, H.**  
APIACEAE
- Ammoury, Alfred**  
PURPURA, SCHOENLEIN-HENOCH (diagnosis)
- Amre, Huda**  
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- Anim, J. Tei**  
PATHOLOGY, CLINICAL (manpower)
- Annabi, Nizar**  
MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA (ultrasonography)
- Aqodad, N.**  
PROCTOCOLITIS (diagnosis)
- Arab, Davoud**  
RADIOISOTOPE RENOGRAPHY (methods)
- Arab, H.R.**  
HEAD AND NECK NEOPLASMS (drug therapy)
- Arabi, Yaseen**  
TRACHEOSTOMY
- Araj, George F.**  
HEPATITIS B (epidemiology)
- Arasteh, Saeed**  
CYSTITIS, INTERSTITIAL (therapy)
- Arbaby, Nader**  
SKIN NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Arciaga, Peregrina L.**  
ESOPHAGEAL PERFORATION (etiology)
- Ariana, Kamran**  
RADIOISOTOPE RENOGRAPHY (methods)
- Arida, Adi I.**  
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- Arif, Adil Jan**  
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- Arif, Muhammad**  
FIREARMS
- Arti, HR.**  
TIBIAL FRACTURES (surgery)
- Asilian, Ali**  
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- Aslani, M.R.**  
NERIUM (poisoning)
- Atef, Z.**  
PERIODONTITIS
- Atmani, S.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PLEURAL (epidemiology)
- Attia, Hala A.**  
LIVER CIRRHOSIS (chemically induced)
- Awada, Hassane**  
COMPUTERS, HANDHELD (utilization)
- Awooda, E.M.**  
LABIAL FRENUM (surgery)
- Axenovich, T.I.**  
SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI (pathology)

- Ayadi Kaddour, A.**  
SARCOMA, SYNOVIAL (diagnosis)
- Ayadi Kaddour, Aida**  
SEMINOMA (diagnosis)
- Ayadi, A.**  
SPASMS, INFANTILE (etiology)
- Ayadi, Aida**  
ADENOMATOUS POLYPS (diagnosis)
- Ayed, Mohsen**  
GANGLIONEUROMA (diagnosis)
- Ayed, S.**  
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- Ayoola, E.A.**  
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)
- Ayoub, Fadhel**  
BODY TEMPERATURE (physiology)
- Azaiez, O.**  
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- Azaiez, S.**  
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- Azhar, Abid**  
HYPERTHYROIDISM (blood)
- Azimi, Hosseini S.**  
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- Azimi, R.**  
BONE REGENERATION
- Babanoury, Agha**  
KIDNEY (abnormalities)
- Babar, Tariq Farooq**  
EYE INJURIES (etiology)
- Babiker, Muna A.**  
PLATELET COUNT (methods)
- Baccouche, Ch.**  
TONGUE NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Badria, Farid A.**  
LIVER CIRRHOSIS (chemically induced)
- Baghaki, J. Danaie**  
FICUS (enzymology)
- Baghdadi, Taghi**  
PROTEUS SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Bahloul, Mabrouk**  
LIVER (pathology)
- Baig, Mukhtiar**  
HYPERTHYROIDISM (blood)
- Bajaj, Pramila**  
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- Bakheet, Dana M.**  
KYNUREMIC ACID (therapeutic uses)
- Bakhtiari, S.**  
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- Bakoush, Omran**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, ACUTE (chemically induced)
- Bakoush, Omran**  
DIABETES MELLITUS (epidemiology)
- Balighi, Kamran**  
LENTIGO (therapy)
- Balighi, Kamran**  
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- Baloch, Shahnaz Naseer**  
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- Bano, Khatoon Akhtar**  
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- Baratian, A.**  
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- Bargrizan, M.**  
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- Barqawi, Rafic A.**  
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- Barsaoui, S.**  
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- Basafa, M.**  
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- Bayat, M.**  
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- Begaies, A.**  
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- Behdad, A.**  
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- Behnia, Fereydoun**  
HAIR REMOVAL (methods)
- Beigi, Faramarz Mohammadali**  
VARICOCELE (epidemiology)
- Belhadj, Zaher**  
DRUG RESISTANCE, MICROBIAL
- Belkahia, Chalbi**  
DRUG ERUPTIONS (epidemiology)
- Belkahlia, N.**  
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- Bellagha, I.**  
PYLORIC ANTRUM (abnormalities)
- Bellakhal, Rayhane**  
DRUG RESISTANCE, MICROBIAL
- Bellil, Khadija**  
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- Beltaief, N.**  
PARANASAL SINUS NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Beltaief, Najeh**  
MASTOIDITIS (complications)
- Beltaief, O.**  
MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE (pathogenicity)
- Ben Abdel Adhim, Abdel Adhim**  
HODGKIN DISEASE (surgery)
- Ben Abdel Aziz, Ahmed**  
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- Ben Abid, Hela**  
SWEET'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Ben Abid, Hela**  
DRUG RESISTANCE, MICROBIAL
- Ben Amar, Mohamed**  
CHOLECYSTOLITHIASIS (surgery)
- Ben Amara, Fethi**  
LEIOMYOSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Ben Ameur, H.**  
SPASMS, INFANTILE (etiology)
- Ben Ammar, M.S.**  
LABOR PAIN (drug therapy)
- Ben Amor, R.**  
SWEET'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Ben Ayed, Mohamed**  
SWEET'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Ben Becher, S.**  
MARFAN SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Ben Farhat, L.**  
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- Ben Ghorbel, Imed**  
SALIVARY GLANDS, MINOR (pathology)
- Ben Hamouda, H.**  
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- Ben Hassine, Lotfi**  
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- Ben Khalfallah, Ali**  
VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION (ultrasonography)
- Ben Kheder, Ali**  
RESPIRATORY TRACT FISTULA (congenital)
- Ben Lakhhal, Rayhane**  
SWEET'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Ben Mami, N.**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Ben Mansour, H.**  
LEGIONNAIRES' DISEASE (epidemiology)

- Ben Messaoud, M.**  
INTERVERTEBRAL DISK DISPLACEMENT (diagnosis)
- Ben Mouelli, Sami**  
GANGLIONEUROMA (diagnosis)
- Ben Naji, HEND**  
DRUG RESISTANCE, MICROBIAL
- Ben Othman, Tarek**  
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- Ben Redjeb, Saida**  
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- Ben Romdhane, Khaled**  
LEIOMYOSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Ben Saad, M.**  
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ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Ben Slama, Sana**  
ADENOMATOUS POLYPS (diagnosis)
- Ben Youssef, S.B.**  
TONGUE NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Benajah, D.**  
PROCTOCOLITIS (diagnosis)
- Benamer, Hani**  
RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Benmously, Rym**  
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- Besbes, G.**  
PARANASAL SINUS NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Besbes, Guazi**  
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- Beyrouti, Mohamed Issam**  
CHOLECYSTOLITHIASIS (surgery)
- Beyrouti, Ramez**  
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- Bhatia, Jagdish**  
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EYELIDS (injuries)
- Bisheh, Tareq**  
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SPERMATIC CORD TORSION (diagnosis)
- Bjorkhem, Gudrun**  
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- Borodin, P.M.**  
SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI (pathology)
- Bou Jaoude', Joseph**  
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- Bouaziz, Mounir**  
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- Bouaziz, Nadia Khlaf**  
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- Bouaziz, S.**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Boubaker, A.**  
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- Bouden, Amel**  
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- Boudhraa, k.**  
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- Bouguila, H.**  
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- Bouharrou, A.**  
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- Boukthir, S.**  
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- Bourguiba, Meherzia**  
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- Bozkurt, Pervin**  
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- Braham, E.**  
SARCOMA, SYNOVIAL (diagnosis)
- Braham, Emna**  
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- Brahimi, B.**  
ROOT CANAL FILLING MATERIALS
- Bryson, Ethan Oliver**  
POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING (prevention and control)
- Buhmeida, Abdel Baset**  
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- Chaabouni, H.**  
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CHOLECYSTOLITHIASIS (surgery)
- Chaaari, Anis**  
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- Channoufi, F.**  
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- Chehab, Ghassan**  
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- Chehrei, A.**  
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- Cheikh, I.**  
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- Chelly, Ines**  
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- Choucair, Jacques**  
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- Cook, Deborah J.**  
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- Dabbabi, A.**  
ESOPHAGITIS (pathology)
- Dabbagh, Ousama**  
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- Dadras, Mohammad Shahidi**  
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- Dakhili, M.**  
SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM (drug effects)
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DRUG ERUPTIONS (epidemiology)
- Darbandi, A.**  
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- Darwish, Abdulla**  
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- Das, Manjula**  
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- Dastpak, A.**  
ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING ENZYME INHIBITORS
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- Davoudi, Seyyed Masoud**  
HAIR REMOVAL (methods)
- Dawil, El Hassan**  
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- Debbiche, Achraf**  
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- Deenari, Rajib Ali**  
VESICOVAGINAL FISTULA (surgery)
- Dehghan, M.**  
TIBIAL FRACTURES (surgery)
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- Delvi, Mohamed Bilal**  
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- Demirogluk, Sener**  
PNEUMOPERITONEUM (blood)
- Devgun, Ashish**  
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- Dhar, Dinesh**  
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (pathology)
- Dhaybi, Rola**  
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- Dhieab, Nabil**  
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- Dikmen, Bayazit**  
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- Djilani, Habiba**  
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- Dogui, M.**  
SPASMS, INFANTILE (etiology)
- Doumi, E.A.**  
APPENDICITIS (diagnosis)
- Dowlati, Yahya**  
SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Drira, Ikram**  
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- Ebadian, Sh.**  
IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME (physiopathology)
- Ebrahimi, A.**  
MASTITIS (veterinary)
- Ebrahimi, S.E. Sadat**  
LEISHMANIA INFANTUM (growth and development)
- Ebrahimzadeh, A.**  
PLANT EXTRACTS (pharmacology)
- Edalatkhah, Hassan**  
WARTS (therapy)
- Ehsani, Amir Houchen**  
MELANOMA (diagnosis)
- Ehsani, Amir Houshang**  
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (pathology)
- El Abkari, M.**  
PROCTOCOLITIS (diagnosis)
- El Amin, A.**  
THYROID HORMONES
- El Atat, Rabii**  
GANGLIONEUROMA (diagnosis)
- El Bahri, Dalila Mrabet**  
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (therapy)
- El Dawlatly, Abdel Azeem A.**  
CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC MYASTHENIA GRAVIS (surgery)
- El Fekih, N.**  
MARFAN SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- El Fekih, Nadia**  
DRUG ERUPTIONS (epidemiology)
- El Gzyri, Targ**  
DIABETES MELLITUS (prevention and control)  
DIABETES MELLITUS (epidemiology)  
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- El Hassan, Huda H.M.**  
HEART VALVE DISEASES (etiology)
- El Hawwari, Belal**  
SARCOMA, EWING'S (diagnosis)
- El Imad, Badiia G.**  
CONTRAST MEDIA (toxicity)
- El Jardali, Fadi**  
ACCREDITATION (standards)
- El Khalifa, O.S.**  
ACNE VULGARIS (drug therapy)
- El Khammas, El Mahdi A.**  
ETHICS, MEDICAL
- El Khatib, Mohamad**  
VOICE DISORDERS (etiology)
- El Lachtar, M.**  
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- El Mezni, F.**  
SARCOMA, SYNOVIAL (diagnosis)
- El Mezni, Faouzi**  
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- El Mirghani, A.**  
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- El Nazir, E.M.**  
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- El Nour, El Amin E.**  
HEART VALVE DISEASES (etiology)
- El Sayed, Fouad**  
PURPURA, SCHOENLEIN-HENOCH (diagnosis)
- El Segaiar, Milad**  
HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS (diagnosis)
- El Tahir, A.**  
EPILEPSY (diagnosis)
- El Tahir, Kamal E.H.**  
KYNUREMIC ACID (therapeutic uses)
- El Tayeb, S.**  
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- El Wali, Nasr Edin**  
SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI (pathology)
- El Yousfi, M.**  
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- Erk, Gulcan**  
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- Esfahani, Mohammad Rajaie**  
FOREIGN-BODY MIGRATION
- Esfandiari, F.**  
CHEWING GUM
- Eslami, A.**  
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INTESTINAL DISEASES, PARASITIC (veterinary)
- Esmaili, A.**  
APIACEAE
- Esmaili, Alireza Mir**  
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (pathology)
- Esmailzadeh, M.**  
PASTEURELLA MULTOCIDA (pathogenicity)
- Espandar, Ramin**  
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- Essatara, Y.**  
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- Ezoddini, Ardakani F.**  
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MARFAN SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- F. Almola, Y.F.**  
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- Fadhil, Ibtihal**  
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- Fallahinejad, Ghajari M.**  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE
- Faponle, Aramide Fodayemi**  
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- Faqih, Ahmad Mahmoud**  
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TINEA (diagnosis)
- Fareedi, Fareed**  
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- Fares, Jarad**  
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- Farhadi, A.**  
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- Farshi, Hamideh Moravej**  
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- Faruquee, Chowdhury F.**  
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- Fazaa, Becima**  
DRUG ERUPTIONS (epidemiology)
- Fenniche, Sami**  
SWEET'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Fennira, Hamouda**  
RESPIRATORY TRACT FISTULA (congenital)
- Ferdous, Faisal**  
ERYTHRINA (chemistry)
- Fetni, L.**  
ESOPHAGITIS (pathology)
- Firooz, Alireza**  
HAIR REMOVAL (methods)  
PEMPHIGUS
- Fitouri, Z.**  
MARFAN SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Flaifel, Hamid A.N.**  
BODY TEMPERATURE (physiology)
- Foroutan, Seyed Kazem**  
IMPOTENCE (diagnosis)
- Forst, Elizabeth A.M.**  
ESOPHAGEAL PERFORATION (etiology)
- Frikha, Foued**  
CHOLECYSTOLITHIASIS (surgery)
- Frikha, N.**  
LABOR PAIN (drug therapy)
- Frost, Elizabeth A.M.**  
POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING  
(prevention and control)
- Gadour, M.O.EH.**  
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)  
HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY (diagnosis)  
COMPARTMENT SYNDROMES
- Gandapur, Jahanzeb**  
FIREARMS
- Gandoura, N.**  
APPENDICITIS (diagnosis)
- Ganji, F.**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (epidemiology)  
PLANT EXTRACTS (pharmacology)
- Gara, M.R.**  
TWINS
- Gargouri, Mohamed Mourad**  
GANGLIONEUROMA (diagnosis)
- Garoushi, Sufyan**  
DENTAL RESEARCH
- Gauridi, Rezi**  
DYSLIPIDEMIAS  
PSORIASIS
- Geara, Abdallah S.**  
CONTRAST MEDIA (toxicity)
- Ghabarou, M.**  
EYE HEMORRHAGE (therapy)
- Ghaderi, E.**  
NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Ghafouri, Ali**  
ANALGESIA
- Ghannem, Hassen**  
BIBLIOMETRICS
- Gharaati, Mohammad Reza**  
NEUROFIBROMA, PLEXIFORM (diagnosis)
- Gharbi, Lassaad**  
ADENOMATOUS POLYPS (diagnosis)
- Gharbi, Walid**  
CHOLECYSTOLITHIASIS (surgery)
- Gharivzadeh, Sh.**  
IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME  
(physiopathology)
- Ghasemi, A.**  
GLASS
- Gheitasi, I.**  
SECURIDACA
- Gheytasi, B.**  
NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Ghiasi, F.**  
LOW BACK PAIN (therapy)
- Ghiyathi, Mariam**  
ANTHRAX (diagnosis)
- Gholamrezaezhad, Ali**  
ANALGESIA
- Gomathinayagam, T.**  
TWINS
- Goodarzi, M. Torabi**  
SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM (drug effects)
- Gorouhi, Farzam**  
HAIR REMOVAL (methods)  
PEMPHIGUS
- Goutallier, Carole**  
ADENOMATOUS POLYPS (diagnosis)
- Gubara, Othman A.**  
PHARMACISTS
- Gul, Loreena**  
EYE INJURIES (etiology)
- Gupta, P.K.**  
PITUITARY APOPLEXY (diagnosis)
- Hachicha, S.**  
PARANASAL SINUS NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Hachicha, Slah**  
MASTOIDITIS (complications)
- Hachwa, Bachar**  
VOCAL CORDS (injuries)
- Haddad, Sameer**  
TRACHEOSTOMY
- Hadeli, Khaled O.**  
PULMONARY DISEASE, CHRONIC  
OBSTRUCTIVE (drug therapy)
- Hafsia, Raouf**  
HEMOGLOBIN H
- Haiti, Abdel Aziz**  
PURPURA, SCHOENLEIN-HENOCHE (diagnosis)
- Hajj, Georges**  
POLYARTERITIS NODOSA (therapy)
- Halim Armanios, Mona**  
VOCAL CORDS (injuries)
- Hamdan, Abdul Latif**  
VOICE DISORDERS (etiology)
- Hamdani, G.A.**  
CAREER CHOICE
- Hamdi, Med H.**  
TONGUE NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Hamidyzadeh, S.**  
BETA-THALASSEMIA (psychology)
- Hammou, A.**  
PYLORIC ANTRUM (abnormalities)
- Hamri, N.**  
SURGICAL FLAPS
- Hamza, H.**  
SPASMS, INFANTILE (etiology)
- Hansen, P.J.**  
BLASTOCYST (cytology)
- Haouet, Slim**  
SALIVARY GLANDS, MINOR (pathology)
- Haroun, Siddig A.**  
SCORPIONS
- Harrandou, M.**  
PULMONARY EDEMA (diagnosis)
- Hasan poor, A.**  
PLANT EXTRACTS (pharmacology)

- Hashemzadeh, M.**  
PLANT EXTRACTS (pharmacology)
- Hashim, M.**  
EPILEPSY (diagnosis)
- Hassad, R.**  
PYLORIC ANTRUM (abnormalities)
- Hassan, Qudsia**  
FIREARMS
- Hayirlioglu, Mehmet**  
PNEUMOPERITONEUM (blood)
- Hazhir, Samad**  
BACTERIURIA (diagnosis)
- Heidari, M.**  
POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING (drug therapy)
- Heming, Thomas A.**  
SCHOOLS, MEDICAL (organization and administration)
- Heshmat, R.**  
SECURIDACA
- Hiari, Mohamd Ali**  
SARCOMA, EWING'S (diagnosis)
- Hida, A.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PLEURAL (epidemiology)
- Hidri, A.**  
LEGIONNAIRES' DISEASE (epidemiology)
- Hiyasat, Dana**  
INSULIN-LIKE GROWTH FACTOR I (physiology)
- Hmem, Mohamed**  
MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA (ultrasonography)
- Hobbenaghi, R.**  
ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS
- Honein, Khalil**  
ESOPHAGEAL ACHALASIA (therapy)
- Hooseini, P.**  
SECURIDACA
- Hoover, Jason**  
SHOCK, SEPTIC (epidemiology)
- Hoseinzadeh, A.**  
MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY (ultrasonography)
- Hossaini, Md. Shahdat**  
HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA
- Hosseini, Mahboubeh Sadat**  
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (pathology)
- Hosseinzadeh, H.**  
ROSMARINUS
- Houman, Habib**  
SALIVARY GLANDS, MINOR (pathology)
- Huseini, H. Fallah**  
SECURIDACA
- Hussain, Hamid**  
HEPATITIS, VIRAL, HUMAN
- Hussain, Tanveer**  
LEAD (blood)
- Hussain, Zahid**  
POISONING
- Hussein, A.**  
EPILEPSY (diagnosis)
- Hyder, Sm. Ziauddin**  
ANEMIA
- Ibnouf, M.A.M.**  
APPENDIX (pathology)
- Ibrahim, A.H.**  
COMPARTMENT SYNDROMES
- Ibrahim, S.**  
ACNE VULGARIS (drug therapy)
- Ibrahim, Z.O.**  
HEMOGLOBINOPATHIES (epidemiology)
- Ibrahimi, A.**  
PROCTOCOLITIS (diagnosis)
- Idress, Ali A.**  
SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI (pathology)
- Idris, Saadeldin A.**  
CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING (epidemiology)
- ADDISON DISEASE (diagnosis)**
- Idrissi, M. Lakhdar**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PLEURAL (epidemiology)
- Imani, R.**  
PLANT EXTRACTS (pharmacology)
- Ingty, Moses**  
INTESTINAL PERFORATION (etiology)
- PAGET'S DISEASE, MAMMARY (diagnosis)**
- Iqbal, Rizwan**  
INFLUENZA IN BIRDS (epidemiology)
- Iraji, Fariba**  
SKIN NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Isamaili, Sayed Alireda Mir**  
MELANOMA (diagnosis)
- Isfahanizadeh, N.**  
DENTIN SENSITIVITY
- Islam, Mohammad S.**  
ERYTHRINA (chemistry)
- Ismaeel, Mohamed A.**  
HEART VALVE DISEASES (etiology)
- Ismail, Muhammad**  
DEAFNESS (genetics)
- Ismail, O.**  
SARCOMA, SYNOVIAL (diagnosis)
- Ismail, Ofa**  
SEMINOMA (diagnosis)
- Ismaili, Habib**  
DYSLIPIDEMIAS
- Izaddoost, M.**  
LEISHMANIA INFANTUM (growth and development)
- Jabbari, A.R.**  
PASTEURILLA MULTOCIDA (pathogenicity)
- HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA (prevention and control)**
- Jabeen, Farhat**  
DEAFNESS (genetics)
- Jafari Dastanai, A.**  
NOISE (adverse effects)
- Jahan, Syeda Shamim**  
HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA
- Jahangiri, L.**  
FICUS (enzymology)
- Jain, Sanjeev D.**  
ANESTHESIA, GENERAL
- Jalali, Nadouhan M.R.**  
BONE REGENERATION
- Jalali, Samina**  
DEAFNESS (genetics)
- Jalbani, Malik Hussain**  
VESICOVAGINAL FISTULA (surgery)
- Jaleel, Shehla**  
VAGINAL SMEARS
- Jameel, Abid**  
MESOTHELIOMA (drug therapy)
- Jamil, Shahid**  
MESOTHELIOMA (drug therapy)
- Jamoussi, Mohamed Moncef**  
CALCANEUS (pathology)
- Jan, Sanaullah**  
EYE INJURIES (etiology)
- Janati Pirouz, H.**  
NERIUM (poisoning)
- Janoo, Ahsan**  
SHOCK, SEPTIC (epidemiology)
- Jaouadi, Mohamed**  
LEIOMYOSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Jarrah, Samiha**  
NEEDS ASSESSMENT
- Javaherforooshzadeh, Ahmad**  
VARICOCELE (epidemiology)



- Jawad, H.**  
THYROID HORMONES
- Jeddi, A.**  
MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE (pathogenicity)
- Jeddi, Ramzi**  
SWEET'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)  
DRUG RESISTANCE, MICROBIAL
- Jones, Lori**  
KIDNEY (abnormalities)
- Jouini, Hassen**  
LEIOMYOSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Jouini, M.**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Kabalan, Salim N.**  
CONTRAST MEDIA (toxicity)
- Kaballo, B.G.**  
COMPARTMENT SYNDROMES
- Kabir, Yearul**  
HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA
- Kabiri, B.**  
ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS
- Kacem, Karima**  
SWEET'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Kafrouni, H.**  
ANESTHESIA, GENERAL
- Kalafalla, Osman**  
SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI (pathology)
- Kalani, M. Khalifeh Gholi**  
LEISHMANIA INFANTUM (growth and development)
- Kalantari, N.**  
LEISHMANIA INFANTUM (growth and development)
- Kallei, Hatem**  
LIVER (pathology)
- Kamoun, M.R.**  
MARFAN SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Kamoun, Mohamed R.**  
DRUG ERUPTIONS (epidemiology)
- Kamoun, Neila**  
RESPIRATORY TRACT FISTULA (congenital)
- Kanjaa, N.**  
PULMONARY EDEMA (diagnosis)
- Kaousy, Syzanse**  
MELANOMA (diagnosis)
- Karabeyoglu, Isil**  
MYASTHENIA GRAVIS
- Karazma, M.**  
NERIUM (poisoning)
- Karimi, S.**  
MASTITIS (veterinary)
- Karsani, M.**  
HEMOGLOBINOPATHIES (epidemiology)
- Kashani, Mansour Nassiri**  
HAIR REMOVAL (methods)
- Kashef, P.**  
POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING (drug therapy)
- Kassaoui, O.**  
TWINS
- Kastalli, Sarra**  
DRUG ERUPTIONS (epidemiology)
- Kateb, Mehdi**  
CALCANEUS (pathology)
- Kayani, Mohammed Reza**  
ANTHRAX (diagnosis)
- Kaye, Alan**  
SHOCK, SEPTIC (epidemiology)
- Kazemi, Asif**  
INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL (adverse effects)
- Kazemi, B.**  
SHIGELLA FLEXNERI (isolation and purification)
- Kazerani, H.**  
CARDIAC SURGICAL PROCEDURES
- Kchir, Nidhammedine**  
SALIVARY GLANDS, MINOR (pathology)
- Keshavarz, H.**  
TOXOPLASMA (immunology)
- Keshavarz, Jalal**  
SKIN NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Keshavarz, Saeed**  
HAIR REMOVAL (methods)
- Khajali, F.**  
NEWCASTLE DISEASE (prevention and control)
- Khalafian, P.**  
TOXOPLASMA (immunology)
- Khaled, A.**  
MARFAN SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Khaledian, A.**  
PROTEINURIA
- Khalfallah, Mohamed Tahar**  
ADENOMATOUS POLYPS (diagnosis)
- Khalid, K.M.**  
HEMOGLOBINOPATHIES (epidemiology)
- Khalili, Gh.R.**  
POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING (drug therapy)
- Khalilollahi, S. Hojat**  
WARTS (therapy)
- Khaliq, Shagufta**  
DEAFNESS (genetics)
- Khalsi, F.**  
APPENDICITIS (diagnosis)
- Khamis, Ammar H.**  
SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI (pathology)
- Khan, Emel**  
ANEMIA
- Khan, F.A.**  
CAREER CHOICE
- Khan, Fauzia, A.**  
ANESTHESIA (mortality)
- Khan, Hamza**  
TETANUS (epidemiology)
- Khan, Mir Hassan**  
LEAD (blood)  
HEPATITIS, VIRAL, HUMAN
- Khan, Mohammad Daud**  
EYE INJURIES (etiology)
- Khan, Mohammad Rafiq**  
MEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL
- Khan, Mueenullah**  
ANESTHESIA (mortality)
- Khan, Muhammad Younas**  
EYE INJURIES (etiology)
- Khan, Noor Ahmad**  
ANEMIA
- Khan, Said Hassan**  
LEAD (blood)
- Khan, Shahid**  
HYPERTHYROIDISM (blood)
- Khaneshi, M.**  
TYPE A PERSONALITY
- Kharfi, M.**  
MARFAN SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Kharma, Samer**  
SARCOMA, EWING'S (diagnosis)
- Kharrat, S.**  
PARANASAL SINUS NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Kharrat, Salima**  
MASTOIDITIS (complications)
- Khatouf, M.**  
PULMONARY EDEMA (diagnosis)
- Khattak, Iftikhar Alam**  
FOOD
- Khavari, A.**  
SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM (drug effects)
- Khawaja, Nasir ul Hasan**  
ANUS, IMPERFORATE (surgery)
- Khedhaier, A.**  
SURGICAL FLAPS

- Kheir, Bahaa**  
ESOPHAGEAL ACHALASIA (therapy)
- Kheiri, S.**  
BETA-THALASSEMIA (psychology)  
TOXOPLASMA (immunology)  
NOISE (adverse effects)
- Khmakhem, Abdel Aziz**  
BIBLIOMETRICS
- Khogali, Mustafa**  
HEPATITIS B (epidemiology)
- Khowsravi, A.R.**  
EUCALYPTUS
- Kiai, B.**  
EQUIDAE
- Kilani, T.**  
SARCOMA, SYNOVIAL (diagnosis)
- Kilani, Tarek**  
SEMINOMA (diagnosis)
- Kirichenko, A.V.**  
SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI (pathology)
- Knight, G.**  
HEMOGLOBINOPATHIES (epidemiology)
- Kose, Yildiz**  
PNEUMOPERITONEUM (blood)
- Kouchaksaraei, F. Ranjbar**  
TYPE A PERSONALITY
- Kraiem, Nour El Houda**  
CALCANEUS (pathology)
- Kraiem, Sondos**  
MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA (ultrasonography)
- Krichene, Mohamed Salah**  
LIVER (pathology)
- Kumar, Sanjeev**  
ANESTHESIA, GENERAL
- Labib, S.**  
PULMONARY EDEMA (diagnosis)
- Lachkhem, Ali**  
MASTOIDITIS (complications)
- Ladeb, Saloua**  
HODGKIN DISEASE (surgery)
- Lafzi, A.**  
DENTIN SENSITIVITY (prevention and control)
- Lahmar, Ahlem**  
ADENOMATOUS POLYPS (diagnosis)
- Lakhal, Amel**  
HODGKIN DISEASE (surgery)
- Lam, Kim**  
SHOCK, SEPTIC (epidemiology)
- Larjani, B.**  
SECURIDACA
- Lasswar, Al Khader N.**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (epidemiology)
- Layegh, Pouran**  
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (drug therapy)
- Lotfalian, Sh.**  
MASTITIS (veterinary)
- Lotfi, M.**  
POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (metabolism)
- Loueslati, Mohamed**  
DRUG ERUPTIONS (epidemiology)
- Loukil, I.**  
MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE (pathogenicity)
- Maalej, Sonia**  
RESPIRATORY TRACT FISTULA (congenital)
- Maalia, R.**  
SURGICAL FLAPS
- Maamouri, N.**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Madhkan, Sepide**  
ANALGESIA
- Magzoup, Moubark M.A.**  
SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI (pathology)
- Mahami, M.**  
LEISHMANIA INFANTUM (growth and development)
- Mahd, Azarmdokht Al Amdari**  
STOMATITIS, APHTHOUS (microbiology)
- Mahgoub, M.A.**  
COMPARTMENT SYNDROMES
- Mahjoub, B.**  
SPASMS, INFANTILE (etiology)
- Mahmoodi, T.**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (epidemiology)
- Mahmoudieh, M.**  
PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (therapy)
- Mahzooni, P.**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Malek, I.**  
EYE HEMORRHAGE (therapy)
- Malek, Monia**  
LEIOMYOSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Malkaldar, M.**  
EPILEPSY (diagnosis)
- Malki, Massrod**  
PSORIASIS
- Malmasi, A.**  
UVEITIS (veterinary)
- Malouch, N.**  
MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE (pathogenicity)
- Manouchehri Naeini, K.**  
TOXOPLASMA (immunology)
- Mansoor, Mussarat**  
VAGINAL SMEARS
- Mansoor, Saad**  
VAGINAL SMEARS
- Mansoorian, H.**  
RADIOGRAPHY, PANORAMIC
- Marrek, Hayet**  
SWEET'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Mashhadizadeh, Sh**  
STARVATION (physiopathology)
- Masmoudi, Anis**  
CHOLECYSTOLITHIASIS (surgery)
- Massaoud, R.**  
SPASMS, INFANTILE (etiology)
- Mazaheri, Sh.**  
MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY (ultrasonography)
- Mazdak, Hamid**  
NEUROFIBROMA, PLEXIFORM (diagnosis)
- Mc Killop, J.H.**  
CLINICAL COMPETENCE
- Mebazaa, Ms.**  
LABOR PAIN (drug therapy)
- Meddeb, Balkis**  
SWEET'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Meddeb, Nihel**  
DRUG RESISTANCE, MICROBIAL
- Meddeb, Nihel**  
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (therapy)
- Mehrabi, Sadrollah**  
VARICOCELE (epidemiology)
- Mehrabi, Y.**  
EUCALYPTUS
- Mekni, Amina**  
SALIVARY GLANDS, MINOR (pathology)
- Mekni, E.**  
PARANASAL SINUS NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Melkomian L.**  
CHLORHEXIDINE (therapeutic uses)
- Menif, E.**  
PARANASAL SINUS NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Menif, E.**  
INTERVERTEBRAL DISK DISPLACEMENT (diagnosis)
- Mergani, Adil**  
SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI (pathology)
- Meshaighi, Wahid**  
PSORIASIS
- Meshgi, B.**  
INTESTINAL DISEASES, PARASITIC (veterinary)
- Messai, L.**  
APPENDICITIS (diagnosis)

- Miaoui, A.**  
INTERVERTEBRAL DISK DISPLACEMENT (diagnosis)
- Mibdi, Nasser Tayebi**  
DYSLIPIDEMIAS
- Mirshekar, Z.**  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE
- Misha'i, Aly A.**  
AGING (physiology)
- Mnif, E.**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Moazeni Jula, G.R.**  
PASTURELLA MULTOCIDA (pathogenicity)  
HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA (prevention and control)
- Mobaleghi, J.**  
SPLEEN (pathology)
- Moentanghavi, A.**  
HEAD AND NECK NEOPLASMS (drug therapy)
- Moghadasi, J.**  
PLANT EXTRACTS (pharmacology)
- Moghaddas, H.**  
GINGIVAL RECESSION (surgery)
- Moghim, N.**  
POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (metabolism)
- Mohamed, B.A.**  
HEMOGLOBINOPATHIES (epidemiology)
- Mohamed, E.O.**  
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS (epidemiology)
- Mohamed, K.M.**  
BURNS (therapy)
- Mohammadpour, A.A.**  
NEWCASTLE DISEASE (prevention and control)
- Mohammadzadeh, T.**  
HYMENOLEPIS NANA (genetics)
- Mohebal, M.**  
UVEITIS (veterinary)
- Mohseni, Mohammad Ghasem**  
CYSTITIS, INTERSTITIAL (therapy)
- Mohyeddin, Mandana**  
CHIMERISM
- Moin, Athar**  
SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Mokhtar, Incaf**  
SWEET'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Momen Zadeh, H.**  
POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING (drug therapy)
- Montazeri, K.**  
ANESTHESIA, SPINAL
- Moolaie, M.**  
SPLEEN (pathology)  
RETINOBLASTOMA (diagnosis)
- Moore, K.**  
BLASTOCYST (cytology)
- Moqadam, H.R. Hemati**  
SECURIDACA
- Moradi, Gh.**  
NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Moradi, M.**  
PLANT EXTRACTS (pharmacology)
- Mosallanejad, B.**  
UVEITIS (veterinary)
- Moshiri, Farnaz**  
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION (adverse effects)
- Moslemi, Mohammadkazem**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Motazedian, M.H.**  
HYMENOLEPIS NANA (genetics)
- Mousavi, H. Ebrahimzadeh**  
EUCALYPTUS
- Moussa, Mohamed A.A.**  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL, GRADUATE (standards)  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL (manpower)  
CLINICAL COMPETENCE
- Movafegh, Ali**  
ANALGESIA
- Movassaghi, A.R.**  
NERIUM (poisoning)
- Mowlavi, G.R.**  
HYMENOLEPIS NANA (genetics)
- Mrad, S. Mazigh**  
ESOPHAGITIS (pathology)
- Mubark, B.**  
EPILEPSY (diagnosis)
- Mujahid, Mian**  
FIREARMS
- Mula Abed, Waad Allah Sharef**  
TUMOR MARKERS, BIOLOGICAL
- Musa, Omer A.**  
ASTHMA (epidemiology)
- Musharrafieh, Umaya**  
HEPATITIS B (epidemiology)
- Mzabi Regaya, Sabah**  
ADENOMATOUS POLYPS (diagnosis)
- Nabipour, A.**  
BUNDLE OF HIS (anatomy and histology)
- Nacef, L.**  
EYE HEMORRHAGE (therapy)
- Naderi, H.R.**  
DENTIN SENSITIVITY
- Naghdiabadi, H.A.**  
ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING ENZYME INHIBITORS
- Naghbi, Kh.**  
ANESTHESIA, SPINAL
- Naghshbandi, M.**  
PROTEINURIA
- Nagi, Waleed M.**  
CERVIX UTERI (ultrasonography)
- Nahid, Yelda**  
DYSLIPIDEMIAS
- Nahidi, Yeldc**  
PSORIASIS
- Narang, Sangeet**  
CARDIOMYOPATHY, DILATED
- Naraqi, Zahra**  
TINEA (diagnosis)
- Nasab, L. Hashemi**  
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
- Nasab, N. Esmail**  
NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Naseri, K.**  
POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (metabolism)
- Nasir, Muhammad**  
DEAFNESS (genetics)
- Nasiri, Khanlar L.**  
GLASS
- Nasr Esfashani, Mehran**  
ANALGESIA
- Nasr, Maher**  
LEIOMYOSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Nassar, Nabil T.**  
HEPATITIS B (epidemiology)
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HAKIM Research Journal  
Hamdard Medicus  
HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery  
Health Information Management  
Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region\*  
Heart Views  
Hepatitis Monthly  
IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal  
IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Médical et Paramédical\*  
IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology  
IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism\*  
IJHOBMT - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Bone Marrow Transplantation  
IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology  
IJKD – Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases

IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education\*

IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences

IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics

IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research

IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal

International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism

International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism

International Journal of Environmental Research

International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology

International Journal of Pathology

IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal

IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal

Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology

Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences

Iranian Journal of Biotechnology

Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases

Iranian Journal of Dermatology

Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders

Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering

Iranian Journal of Epidemiology

Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine

Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]

Iranian Journal of Ophthalmic Research

Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology

Iranian Journal of Parasitology

Iranian Journal of Pediatrics

Iranian Journal of Psychiatry

Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (ANDEESHEH VA RAFTAR)

Iranian Journal of Public Health

Iranian Journal of Radiation Research

Iranian Journal of Radiology

Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine

Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research

Iranian Rehabilitation Journal

Iraqi Army Medical Journal\*

Iraqi Journal of Agriculture

Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology

Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine

Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences

Iraqi Journal of Microbiology\*

Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences\*

Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches

JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan

JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan  
JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences  
JDUHS - Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences  
JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine  
JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association  
JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences  
JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal  
JMJ - Juba Medical Journal\*  
JMR - Journal of Medical Research  
JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences  
Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The]\*  
JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karach\*i  
Jordan Medical Journal  
Journal du Practicien  
Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahavard Danesh  
Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences – J.A.U.M.S  
Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences  
Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences  
Journal of Basic Medical Sciences  
Journal of Childhood Studies  
Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]  
Journal of Community Medicine  
Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences  
Journal of Dohuk University  
Journal of Drug Research  
Journal of Family and Community Medicine  
Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences  
Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases  
Journal of Hygiene and Health  
Journal of Isfahan Dental School  
Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The]  
Journal of Karbala University  
Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences  
Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences  
Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences[The]  
Journal of Mashad Dental School  
Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences  
Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran  
Journal of Medical Education  
Journal of Medical Sciences  
Journal of Medicinal Plants  
Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation  
Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The]  
Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services



Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences  
Journal of Surgery [The]  
Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]  
Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations  
Journal of the Arab Dentist  
Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum  
Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research  
Journal of the College of Dentistry - Baghdad  
Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University  
Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The]  
Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute  
Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]  
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]  
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The]  
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology  
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The]  
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology  
Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad  
Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services  
Journal of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - University of Tehran  
Journal of the Medical research Institute - Alexandria University  
Journal of the Royal Medical Services  
Journal of the Saudi Heart Association  
Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology  
Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services  
JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists  
JPC - Journal of Pediatric Club  
JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association  
JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences  
JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association  
JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute  
JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society  
JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences  
JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International  
Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery  
Khartoum Pharmacy Journal  
Kidney Forum  
KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal  
KOOMESH - Journal of the Samman University of Medical Sciences  
Kufa Medical Journal  
Lahore Journal of Public Health\*  
Lebanese Science Journal  
Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]  
LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine

LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal  
Maghreb Medical  
Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences  
Mansoura Medical Journal  
Maroc Medical  
Medical Arabization  
Medical Channel  
Medical Forum  
Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]  
Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]\*  
Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]  
Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences  
Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences  
Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility  
Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]  
Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran  
Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]\*  
Medical Principles and Practice  
Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University  
Medical Spectrum [The]\*  
Medicine Today  
MEJO - Middle East Journal of Ophthalmology\*  
Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology  
Middle East Journal of Emergency Medicine [The]  
Middle East Journal of Family Medicine  
Minoufiya Medical Journal  
MJFCT - Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology\*  
MJIRC - Medical Journal of the Iranian Red Crescent  
Mother and Child\*  
Neonatology  
Neurosciences  
New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]  
New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]  
Nursing and Midwifery Research  
Oman Medical Journal  
Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences  
PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal  
Pakistan Heart Journal\*  
Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry\*  
Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine  
Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology  
Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]\*  
Pakistan Journal of Health  
Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences

Pakistan Journal of Neurology  
Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology  
Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry\*  
Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery  
Pakistan Journal of Pathology  
Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences  
Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology  
Pakistan Journal of Physiology  
Pakistan Journal of Psychology  
Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research  
Pakistan Medical Journal  
Pakistan Ophthalmology  
Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal  
Pakistan Pediatric Journal  
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery  
Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma  
Pan Arab Medical Journal  
PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology  
PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research  
PJS - Pakistan Journal of Surgery  
PMJ - Palestinian Medical Journal  
Population Bulletin of ESCWA  
Population Researches and Studies  
Population Sciences  
Population Studies  
Proceedings  
Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]  
Qatar Medical Journal  
Quarterly Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]  
Rehabilitation International  
Research Centre Bulletin  
Research Journal of Aleppo University - Medical Sciences Series  
Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]  
Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La]  
Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique  
Revue Marocaine de Medecine et de Sante  
Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant  
Risafa Medical Journal  
RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal  
Salmand: Iranian Journal of Aging  
Sana'a University Medical Journal  
Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin  
Saudi Heart Journal  
Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation

Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]  
Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology  
Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]  
Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]  
Saudi Medical Journal  
Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]  
Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences  
Scientific Medical Journal  
Scientific Nursing Journal  
SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The]  
Social Welfare Quarterly  
South Valley Medical Journal  
SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal  
SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal  
SST - Sante et Securite au Travail  
Strides in Development of Medical Education  
Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences  
Sudan Medical Journal  
Sudan Medical Monitor  
Sudanese Journal of Dermatology  
Sudanese Journal of Public Health  
Suez Canal University Medical Journal  
Tabib Attifil Alarabi\*  
Tanaffos  
Tanta Medical Journal\*  
Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]  
Toloo-e-Behdasht  
Tunisie Medicale [La]  
University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences  
Urology Journal  
Veterinary Medical Journal  
Yakhteh Medical Journal  
Yemni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]  
YHMRJ - Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal  
YJMHR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research  
YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal  
Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology\*  
Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences  
Zagazig Medical Association Journal\*  
Zagazig University Medical Journal  
Zanco Journal for Medical Sciences\*

**\* No issues received since 2004**

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